sion to power, premonitions, such as wise men could read, of another impending tour de force. Missouri and Arkansas, parts of the Louisiana purchase lying south of latitude 36° 30′, had been organized as alave States, under the stipulation of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and one for thirty-two years, the other for seventeen, had helped to govern the Union in that capacity. At length the time had come for the long-delayed compensation. Settlers, in sufficient numbers to call for a Territorial organization, had found their way into Nebraska, another part of the Louisiana purchase, lying north of the division line. Accordingly, a billi for the establishment of a Territorial Government over it, which passed the House of Representatives, February 10, 1853, comprehended the exclusion of Slavery as a thing settled, by solemn contract, a generation before. The bill was arrested in the Senate. It was delayed in the Territorial Committee of that body till the 2d of March, and on the 3d, the day before the final adjournment, was laid on the table. Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, avowed, in the debate, (Congressional Globe, xxvi, 1,113,) as one of his two objections to it, that the provision of the Missouri Compromise "would be enforced in the Territory, unless it was specially rescinded." It is two objections to it, that the provision of the Missouri Compromise "would be enforced in the Territory, unless it was specially rescinded." It is true to be a universal and paramount, that free States shall be made slave.

| The content is a proper prop

HE NATIONAL FR

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1856.

BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.

Come to my heart, my little sister,

Whose race is for a prize; My soul hath lain on Toil's great altar, Is that which suits me best;

To-day I've paused amid the struggle, I've banished every care; I've passed again Home's placid portal, And ta'en my vacant chair. My little sister's fond caresses, Makes gay my heart, that loves and blesses.

And joins her pleasant plays, Till I live over in her pleasures, Still play with me, my little sister,

We sere beneath the chains of custom

Which bids us cover and dissemble. To shroud the dreams of youth, To chill with pride the fresh, warm fountains Still nestle on my heart, wee sister;

From all life's fearful harms. Prom all mes rearm arms.
Pd rather see thy beauty perish,
The dure, dark grave within,
Than it should mould in a soil of sorrow,
Or wear the blight of sin.
To the All-Father's love I trust thee, And dry the tears that start;

He'll nurse thee in immortal beauty, Bright blossom of my heart. New York, February, 1856.

THE BROTHERS.

Ten cents a line for the first insection, five cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance is invariably required.

Money may be forwarded, by mail, at my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

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IN KILLER.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

A DECABE OF THE SLAVE POWER.

A DECABE OF THE SLAVE POWER.

THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION, AND PERMINENT.—Jour QUINCY ABANS.

No. 10.

We have come down to events so recent as to be almost too familiar to be recounted. Abrief summary will, however, serve to revive recollection of their course and mutual bearings.

It may be no more than justice to President Pierce to suppose that he was not in the most intimate secrets of those who had put him in his place, and had not yet been informed of the extent of what they would exact as the price of his elevation, when, in his message to his first Congress, in December, 1853, he declared that, as far as he seuld control safairs, nothing father should follow to exasperate or humble their voting subjects. "The acquiescence of distinguished citizens," said he, referring to the Compromise Measures of 1850, "has given leaved vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the Confederary. That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured."

But whatever may or may not have been the privity of Mr. Pierce to what was going on, there had been, simultaneously with his accession to power, premonitions, such as wise men could read, of another impending tour de force. Missouri and Arkansas, parts of the Louisians purchase lying south of latitude 36° 30′, had yellow to such as a latitude 36° 30′, had yellow to such as a latitude 36° 30′, had yellow to such as a latitude 36° 30′, had yellow to such as a latitude 36° 30′, had yellow to such as a latitude 36° 30′, had yellow to such sealed the such as a latitude 36° 30′, had yellow to such

Anti-Slave Power Representatives can choose a Speaker, without the aid of a single Southern vote, and despite the desertion of some of their natural allies, what is to hinder the constituencies that sent them on that business, from choosing a President the same year? For the National Era. MY LITTLE SISTER.

Come to my arms, my little sister,
Thou of the large brown eyes;
In whose deep wells thoughts softly tremble,
Like light in twiiight skies.
Come to my arms, my lide sis er,
Thou of the gleaming hair;
Whose sunny life ne'er wore a shadow,
Lost from the wing of care.

Thou of the happy voice;
There's something in thy allivery laughter,
That makes my soul rejoice.
Something in thy melodious praule,
Thy freedom from all pain; I've joined the host of eager runners,

Till I lie still on Death's chill bosom,

Sull play with me, my little sister,
I am so glad to-night,
That childhood in earth's darkest places
Spreads out its wings of light.
That I may turn from earth's proud teachers,
Turn from the earth's deceit,
And learn so many holy lessons,
At childhoods sinker for.

Here, in my sheltering arms, Would I could save thee, tender blossom,

For the National Era. BY E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH

ASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1856.

In mattel consolitions, were the least with the matter of the past with the past with the past with the proper in the same of the past with the past with

ganization.

The solemn obligations which the majority of our Order took upon themselves, at the heigh of the Anti-Slavery excitement, resulting fron the passage of the Nebraska bill, to maintain

would be a proper vindication of national ratth, and not inconsistent with the rights of either section, North or South; and if that issue is now impracticable, it has been made so by the treacherous desertion of the pretended devotees

of Freedom.

We cannot sanction the course of that portion of our delegates who second from the American National Convention, nor can we become parties to the constructing of a merely sectional organization, and therefore recommend to the members of the American Order, that they preserve it in its full integrity and its entire nationality, and support the reminetion entire nationality, and support the nomination of Millard Fillmore for President, and Andrew Jackson Donelson for Vice President of the

United States.

E. P. Norton.

Dan. McRantan

Upon the adoption of the majority report,
Dr. Wright, of Cincinnati, claimed that the nationality of the American party was destroyed,
and asked to have the State Charter given up to the minority, which motion was laughed

A resolution was then offered, thanking the elegates who had retired from the Philadephia Convention and repudiated the nominations and the platform. Pending this, Mr. Wake, of Cincinnati, made a speech, denouncing the men who had voted for the majority report; on the conclusion of which, the resolution was adopted, and the Hamilton County Delegation withdrew

The Anti-Fillmore men remained. Governor Ford was called upon, and spoke subs

Covernor Ford's Speech.

Gentlemen of the Convention: I cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing my heartfelt gratitude for the noble manner in which I have been sustained in this Convention. By a combination of circumstances unsought by myself, I have been placed in the front rank in this great fight for Freedom and the Right, and it is grateful to me to be thus sustained by the independent freemen of Ohio in Convention assembled.

Many charges have been brought against me in the Convention. You have gallantly defended me, for which you have my thanks.

I have been charged with favoring a dissolution of this Union; this charge is untrue.

I have been educated in sentiments of reverence for the Union. I have been taught to consider it as essential to our happiness. This feeling is strong with me; but I thank God I have a stronger feeling—'tis this, I love Freedom more than I do this Union.

Much as I love this Union, I would sacrifice it rather than consent that in this great country of ours Slevery should het wile Freedom but Covernor Ford's Speech.

rather than consent that in this great country fours Slavery should be the rule, Freedom but the exception. I have said, and take this oc-casion to repeat, that rather than consent that the curse of human chatteldom should be taken see the political elements crumble into dissolution, knowing full well, as I do, that if the Union red to-day, it would rise in all it greatness and glory to-morrow.

I repeat that I love this Union. But with

must be a Union for the preservation. not the destruction, of Liberty.

A Union that must be regarded as a comm

blessing, not a Union enforced by gag-laws and Pro-Slavery threats, and in conformity with the will of God, and not in utter contempt of his authority.

From these high and holy inspirations I am

not to be driven by the fag-end of a faction as exhibited this day before us. In their secession they have done us a great favor by relieving us of a dead weight.

We can now stand out and inscribe on our happers the only true doctains.

We can now stand out and inscribe on our banner the only true doctrine, no more slave States—no more slave Territory. We stand before the world in our true light, declaring, as we have by resolution this day, that Freedom is the rule, and Slavery the exception. Let us thus go into the contest. Let us have the nerve to maintain it in defiance of everything.

After which Senator Griswold, of Cleveland, offered the following resolution, which he advocated in a brilliant and impassioned speech:

Resolved, That in refusing to adopt the platform and support the nominations made at Philadelphia, we do not propose the abandoment of our organization or of its principles,

Philadelphia, we ment of our organization or of its principles, but that we withhold our approbation and our but that we withhold our approbation and our but that he cause we believe that in but that we withhold our approbation and our support from both, because we believe that in the present crisis in the affairs of the nation, and in the present great, and as we hope final struggle between Freedom and Slavery, be-tween constitutional liberty and civil and eccle-siastical despotism, we would be false to the siastical despotism, we would be false to the principles we profess, and to the claims of humanity upon us, if, either by supporting candidates whose principles are known to be wholly antagonistic to ours, or by pursuing such a course as will weaken, divide, and distract the friends of Freedom, of Progress, and of true American Principles, we should aid in perpetuating the present weak and corrupt Administration, or in bringing into existence another inaugurated upon the same principles, and pledged to carry out the same policy.

Mr. McBratney offered the following:

Mesolved, That we hereby declare our readiness to operate with any political party pledged

ness to operate with any political party pledged to sustain those great principles of Freedom which underlie our political institutions, and to restore to the North those rights of which she restore to the North those rights of which she was unjustly deprived by the repeal of the Mis-souri Compromise of 1820, and to resist all other encroachments of Slavery upon Freedom. Senator Heaton, of Butler county, offered the following:

Resolved, That the withdrawal of those m

Resolved, That the withdrawal of those members, mainly from Hamilton county, who could not acquiesce in the will of the majority on this occasion, does not in the least diminish our confidence in the correctness of our position; and that, from now henceforth, as true Americans, we will battle the stronger for the principle and the motto, "An Eternal Separation from Slavery and Popery."

These resolutions were each adopted unanimously, and amid-loud cheers.

Thomas Spooner, of Cincinnati, was then called upon, and made a very acceptable speech; after which, in the best possible spirits, the Convention dissolved at midnight.

The seceding delegates held a meeting in the City Hall, and a new charter, as we are told, was produced, having been issued by Mr. Bartlett, of Kentucky, the head of the Order, in which Mr. Ware, of this city, was named as President. After the transaction of some business, they adjourned.

ess, they adjourned.

Thus endeth the second lesson.

A CONVERT TO REPURLICANISM

Judge Conklin, late Minister of the Unitates to Mexico, and previously thereto Just the United States for the Northern Disof New York, has concluded to abandon esperate cause of his old friend Fi

attainment of what I regard as inco

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Office, No. 501 Seventh street; between D and E one square south of City Post Office.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1856. TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

The People of the United States, without regard to pr

The People of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present Administration, to the extension of Slavery into the Territories, in favor of the admission of Kansus as a free State, and of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, are invited by the National Committee, appointed by the Pittsburgh Convention of the 22d of February, 1836, to send from each State three Delegates from every Congressional district, and six Delegates at large, to meet in PHILADELPHIA, on the servicenth data of June meet, for the purpose of recommending can. E. D. MORGAN, New York,

> JOHN M. NILES, Connecticut, DAVID WILMOT, Pennsylvania A. P. STONE, Ohio, WILLIAM M. CHACE, Rhode Island, JOHN Z. GOODRICH, Massachusett GEORGE RYE, Virginia, ABNER R. HALLOWELL, Maine, GEORGE G. FOGG, New Hampsh A. J. STEVENS, Iowa, CORNELIUS COLE, California, LAWRENCE BRAINERD, Verm WHAJAM GROSE, Indiana,
> WYMAN SPOONER, Wisconsin,
> C. M. K. PAULISON, New Jersey

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1856.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

E D WILLIAMS, Delaware,

The last number of the first volume of Fac for the People appears this week. We shall continue its publication another year. Subscribers must renew at once, that we may know how large an edition to issue on the first of next month. Now is the time for clubs subscribe. It is the document they need for the campaign. * TERMS.

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We propose to issue the National Era for the ampaign, from the 4th April, ensuing, to the 5th December, inclusive, comprising thirty-six numbers of the Era, covering the whole period

of the Presidential canvass, election, and re-

turns, for \$1 a copy, in clubs of five or more.

We are still able to supply subscribe with the Era from the commencement of the present volume.

Having devoted so much space week to an examination of the state of things was one of the first men in Massachusetts to alized, and marshalled in the support of Fillin the House of Representatives, we are obliged to lay over some interesting matter till our Party in that State-presided at the Convention, stand how they are represented

Slavery men, and noticed in various newspi pers, criticisms on the action of the Pittsburg Convention, and the Republican move generally. It is right that the People shoul be on the alert; that they should regard wit displeasure every indication of a purpose onstruct a platform or procure no the policy of mere availability. Our corre ondents shall receive due attent

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COM-

This Committee met in Washington Wednesday. Among the members in attendance were E. D. Morgan of New York, Chair man, Messrs. Washburne of Maine, Fogg and Burleigh of New Hampshire, Banks of Massachusetts, Chace of Rhode Island. Paulison of New Jersey, Blair of Maryland, Clephane of the District of Columbia, Stone of Ohio, Wallbridge of Michigan, Leland of Illinois, &c. The session was harmonious. A strong determination was evinced to unite all the eleme of opposition to the Administration throughout the country on the one issue, of Freedom to the Territories. A free interchange of opinion was had with members of Congress, some of whom suggested a change of the date of the National Nominating Convention. This suggestion was declined, the time having been fixed by the Pittsburgh Convention. After a full comparison of views, the Committee agreed upon a call liberal enough to embrace all the honest Anti-Nebraska voters of the country.

Some of the States have already appoint heir delegates, so that the call, of course, applies only to the States which have yet to act. The Convention then adjourned, sine die. Mr. Wilmot arrived in Washington just after its adjournment. The call may be found at the head

We hope the People will take care to choose elegates for themselves, and not suffer mere owers, to cheat them. The Republican move nent, having become imposing, is beginning to attract swarms of adventurers, who follow its ootsteps, not for the doctrines it seeks to es tablish, but for the loaves and fishes it may

EUROPEAN AGENCY FOR THE ERA. L. A. Chamerovzow, Esq., 27 New Broad street, London, England, has kindly consented to act as agent for the *National Era* in Great

A Union STATE Convention was held a Iarrisburgh, Pa., last week, which put in nom

on will meet at Phi

nd clerk; Mr. Lord, of Baltimore, phonograoher. It made no request for military pr on, and, we presume, will need none.

A SURVEY OF THE PRESENT HOUSE OF

There are agrecable and disagrecable duties e are about to discharge a disagreeable duty.
When, on summing up the results of the Conessional elections for last year, it was an-unced that the force of the Administration in nounced that the force of the Administration in the House of Representatives was reduced to seventy-six members, and that an Anti-Nebraska majority of from fifteen to twenty had been elected, there was great rejoicing among the People. It was generally believed that the hour of retribution had come, and justice was People. It was generally believed that the hour of retribution had come, and justice was soon to be done by the People's Representatives. Understanding the nature of Know Nothingism, and suspecting that it had, in many ingism, and suspecting that it had, in many cases, neutralized or vitiated the Anti-Nebraska movement, we did not share in this belief, but predicted that the hopes of the People

The history of the contest for the Speakership in the opening of the present Congress—a struggle unprecedented in our annals—con-firmed the prediction. It revealed, first, the existence of three Parties in the House, neither of which commanded a majority; and, secondly, plurality, was itself divided, being composed of with the Know Nothing Order, and of Americans, who had been, or continued to be, members of that Order. The former were opposed to the organization, policy, and objects of the Know Nothings, but differed as to the course of action to be pursued towards them, some occupying a position of decided antagonism, others, being willing to temporize, for the sake of securing union. Of the latter, some were earnest believers in the Order and its principles; some had joined it for personal or political reasons; some deemed its maintenance of ka issue as paramount, would have rejoiced in vital importance; some were willing to lay it the initiation of so auspicious a movement aside; some held the Anti-Nebraska sentiment, in subordination to it, some, of equal importance; while others, more Republican than American, were disposed to ignore it alto-

ments of the Opposition in the present House. The People were duly apprised, at the opening of the session, of the efforts required to secure a caucus of the Anti-Nebraska members: the secret of all the difficulty was, Know Nothingism. was made to agree upon a nomination. The two sections of the Plurality did not choose to compromise themselves, but preferred going into the House uncommitted, and trying the strength of candidates.

Mr. Campbell was known to be a prominent member of the Know Nothing Order, in favor f its perpetuation, and of carrying out the Anti-Nebraska policy through it, so far as consistent with its preservation; and therefore could not be elected, for his election would have been heralded as the triumph of Know Nothingism. Mr. Pennington was also a member of the Order, and had taken no part in organizing a Republican movement. Mr. Banks occupied an exceptional position. He had been a member of the Order, and the impression was, that he had united with it for political reasons, without embracing its proscriptive creed. But, he encourage the organization of the Republican more and Donelson-so that the only hope of the office of Governor, and he took part in the campaign against Governor Gardner, the Know Nothing candidate. It was not announced whether he had formally withdrawn from the Order, or had been excommunicated. The still a member; the Republicans appealed to the facts before the public-he had openly committed himself to the Republican movemen n Massachusetts, and, as a man of honor, could recognise no obligations inconsistent with his fidelity to that movement.

Occupying, then, this singular and excepti I position, he concentrated at last the votes of the two sections of the Anti-Nebraska Plurality and every one knew that, if elected, his election would be pronounced simply an Anti-Nebrask victory-not the triumph of any particular or-

If any of our readers have hitherto been puz aled to understand why all propositions of changing candidates were, after his tion, uniformly rejected, they will now be enlightened. It was not possible to find another nember of the House, with qualifications for the Speakership, in precisely the position of

The struggle terminated in his election. our readers remember what happened? The organization, which had elected a Speaker, virtually ceased: the two sections of the Plurality failed to act in concert. Mr. Cullom, a Southern Know Nothing, was chosen Clerk, by Amer ican votes from the North and the South, aided by some Republicans, who, in the excess of empromised their consistency. Mr. Gloss enner (Administration man) was re-elected ergeant-at-arms, by Democratic votes, aided by some Republicans, who, Mr. Cullom having been elected, resolved to divest the remaining part of the organization of the House of an political significance, so far as they could, and prevent the Republican section from appearing as a mere tender to Know Nothingism.

A Doorkeeper and a Postmaster, both of the merican Order, were chosen, in pursuance of the agreement of a caucus, in which certain depublicans, in a moment of strange forgetfulness, met not only with Anti-Slavery, but Pro avery Know Nothings, chiefly, we fear, for the purpose of securing, for their candidate, the he arrangement. Mr. Follett was defeated, and, o cut the matter short, the public printing was ontinued in the hands of the Administration

It will be seen that the Anti-Nebraska force was disorganized and demoralized after the election of Speaker, and so it continued for weeks, its two sections, bound by diverse obligations, owing allegiance to different organizations, being unable to act together. People ered why, from day to day, from of the House, were they able to unite so far as to carry the resolve for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the troubles in Kansas! Kansas, crushed by fraud and violence. Kansas, driven in self-defence to form s cate Constitution and ask admission into the Union—and yet three months and a half of the session suffered to go by, before even an invest-

gation is ordered of the outrages to which its People have been subjected!! The reason of all this miserable delay and raste of time in before our readers. While men alept, the enemy came and sowed tares.
The People thought they were sending true
Anti-Nebraska Representatives to Congress—
they now see that some whom they thought

of naturalized citizens, friendly to the Anti-

in the West, for a Convention for conference, of the Commissioners. Other sections pro so as to prepare the way for a National Nominating Convention. The project found little favor in Congress. Know Nothings, of course, deprecated any movement not under the auspices of their Order; and many Republicans, overanxious to conciliate, thought premature demonstrations should be avoided. But the People decided—the Convention was held—the great issue for the Presidential contest was clearly announced—and provision was made for calling a National Convention to nominate candidates on that issue. Everywhere the movement was hailed with approbation. It was regarded as wise, timely, and liberal. The Anti-Nebraska voters, without distinction of Party, ratified it. How was it with the members of the House? We must deal frankly One might have supposed that the great body of them, professing to regard the Anti-Nebras Some of them did; the majority looked upon it coldly, chief among them, with few exceptions, the delegations from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. representations of these gentlemen disturbed others who were really anxious to sanction the People's action, and various proposals were talked over. Some were so infatuated as to propose nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, by a Congressional Caucus. encouraged, we suppose, by the result of such At last a majority of them was persuaded to a movement some thirty years ago! By many meet, merely for conference, but no attempt it was strenuously urged that the members should unite in a call for a National Convention to nominate candidates-in cool disregard of the imposing movement commenced so happily by the People. They seemed to imagine that the People had commissioned them to make Presidents as well as pass Laws.

The secret spring of all such projects was Knew Nothingism. It was thought by many that every movement must fail that was not put under its lead, and made tributary to its interests. We entertained no such apprehension. To us it was clear that the Anti-Nebraska sentiment was the ruling force in the free States-that the People had gone ahead since the election of their Representatives-that they knew that a union of the voters of the country opposed. to the Oligarchy could not be effected under the banner of Know Nothingism, especially since the Order had been thoroughly sectionuniting them was, to rally them, without disthe Oligarchy-Slavery or Freedom in the Territories the People or the Oligarchy in the Federal Councils. We did not believe that the People who elected the Anti-Nebrasks members of the House could desire this me gentous issue to be thrust aside by considera ions of Native Americanism, and we that to ignore or attempt to supersede the movement they had commenced, was not re-spectful to them, and must result in utter disord and division.

It is best that the facts should be known. It in all these respects they represented fairly their onstituents, they will be sustained; if they do not, their constituents ought to let them know their will. We but state things as they re—the People must pronounce judgment. We bring the record down to a movem

which took place last week, in itself of loca nportance, but, owing to the demonstrations nected with it, of general interest. The City of Washington has usually been Whig in its politics. During a residence o ine years, we have known but one Demo ratic Mayor, and he was elected by the force of his personal character, and not of his party rela-

Within a year or two past, the city has fallen under the control of Know Nothings, and we can bear witness that they have left no tone unturned to perpetuate their power. The existing law in regard to the qualifier ions of voters entitles to suffrage,

"Every free white male citizen of the United ty-one years, and shall have resided of Washington one year immediately ty-one years, and shall have resided in the city of Washington one year immediately preceding the day of election, and shall be a resident of the ward in which he shall offer to vote, and shall have been returned on the books of the Corporation, during the year ending the 31st December next preceding the day of election, as subject to a school tax for that year, (except persons non-common years and papers.) or perpersons non compos, vagrants, paupers, or persons who shall have been convicted of any infamous crime,) and who shall have paid the school taxes, and all taxes on personal property due from him."

By an act passed in 1820, when the city con tained few inhabitants, the elections are to be held on the first Monday in June, and the polls are to be opened at ten o'clock and closed at seven o'clock. Commissioners of election are worn to receive and return the votes, faithfuly, and to reject fraudulent votes, but we are ot aware that any penalties are provided for riolation of duty.

Until the advent of Know Nothingiam, ther

was no trouble, except from the shortness time allowed for voting, and the fact that there was but one place for voting in a ward. As to the qualifications of voters, we never heard a question raised. Native-born and naturalized citizens stood upon an equality. An adult year, being a citizen of the United States of the day of election, voted under the plain provision of the law, entitling every free whit citizen of the United States, of twenty-one years, to suffrage, provided he had been the books of the Corporation; and had paid his school-tax and all taxes on personal property. The Election Law was in harmony with the the practice under it was what it is in nearly all

Last year, however, Know Nothingism even although he may have been a resident tion, before he can vote! This was an atter by construction, virtually to prolong the per of naturalization from five to six years. opinion of the Court of the District was obtain against this interpretation, and affirm legality of the established practice un being Know Nothings, disregarded the onin

ism; and so, the interests of the latter are forever put in jeopardy, if not sacrificed.

We have not yet done. The popular demand

We have not yet done. The popular demand

The popular demand demand defer the popular demand defers, because the election last year, coming the popular demand defers, because the election last year, coming the popular demand defers, because the election last year, coming the popular demand defers, because the election last year, coming the popular demand defers, because the election last year, coming the popular demand defers, because the election last year, coming the popular demand defers, because the election last year, coming the popular demand defers the popular demand demand demand demand demand defers the popular demand seemed to require a union of all the elements on the first Monday of June, was held only three Mott, Nichols, Spinner, Stanton, Tyson, Wade, of the Opposition to the Administration, during the Presidential struggle, on the single one! Other abuses were practiced, which it is

on the arst anonaay of June, was near only large hundred and sixty-four days after the preceding one! Other abuses were practiced, which it is unnecesary to mention.

Again--since the passage of the act for opencould be formed—on no other; and it was known that the attempt to combine the Antiquadrupled. Last June the polls were closed, known that the attempt to combine the Anti-Nebraska with the Know Nothing issue, or excluding the votes of hundreds of citizens who make the Anti-Nebraska sentiment tributary to had been waiting for hours for their time to

Law, but in such a form as to sustain, in ex-To meet the popular demand, a general desire was manifested by the People, especially vided for increasing the precincts for voting and for opening the polls at seven in the morning instead of ten o'clock. It was not an Administration measure. It was sent to the Com mittee on the District of Columbia, consisting of six Anti-Administration, and three Admin istration men; and of the six, four are members, we believe, of the American Order. It was fully considered; the Know Nothing In- of N. Y., Hughston, Kelsey, Mace, Meacham, terest was heard through the Mayor and the Corporation Attorney, and suggestions from them were embodied in the Bill. At last it was must be added the name of Mr. Washburne of reported, unanimously, and could a direct vote Wisconsin, who, being detained at home by have been at once obtained upon it, it would sickness, announced, through his brother, to the have passed by an overwhelming majority. We House, that if present, he should vote against know this. But, when it came up on the 25th,
Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, a leading as reported by the Committee. South American, moved to amend by requiring | 3. The question now recurred on ordering that one of the qualifications of a voter shall the main question, and it was explained that, be, two years' residence in the city, after he if this were decided in the affirmative, the first shall have become a naturalized citizen of the question would be on the motion to recommit. United States. Under such an amendment, a Mr. Meacham, Chairman of the Committee, person may have resided here five years, but if stated that he had made the motion to recom t the end of that time he should become a mit, merely to save the bill from going upon itizen, then he must continue to reside here the Speaker's table the day before, but he did two years, before being entitled to vote! Subsequently, Mr. Marshall modified his amend- Ohio, moved to lay the whole subject on the nent, so as to require but one year. Of course, the amendment could not touch

any evil. The residence of one year, required by the law as it stands, and by the bill reported by the Committee, is as effectual against fraudulent voting as the amendment would be. The only effect of his motion, if it succeeded, would be, to discriminate between native-born and naturalized citizens, in opposition to the spirit of the Naturalization Laws, which contemplate equality between them. An opportu- bill would have been carried. nity however, to obtrade the dogma of Native Americanism on the House, being presented, it was promptly improved, even at the hazard of defeating a bill, which concerned the interests of the People of the District alone. The movement would answer a political purpose—it would test the amount of Know Nothing sentiment in the House; it would provoke a discussion on Know Nothingism, and draw off attention from the great practical question of the session, which the American Organ thinks a very impertinent issue; it would get up an excitement ministering some strength to the Jersey delegations, all of the Pennsylvania Fillmore and Donelson nominations; it would and Massachusetts delegations, except Buffing generate division among the Anti-Nebraska ton and Grow, would not vote even in favor against each other; and it might tempt some proceedings. Slavery Know Nothing friends, whom they wished to secure, into a position injurious to the Republican cause in the country at large.

Why did not the friends of Freedom guard Campbell, of Ohio, moved to lay on the tableagainst this movement? The whole of Tuesday was occupied with Southern Know Nothing speeches, and replies to them by the Adminis-tration men. Wednesday, when an opportunity was afforded to cut short the debate, the revious question was seconded, but, enough Republicans were persuaded to vote against the main question, to throw open the whole subject again, and give their insidious opponents the

We print the yeas and nays: our friends will see, with some surprise, honored names among the negatives, that, if recorded in favor of ordering the main question, would have baffled the cunning tactics of the enemies of the Republican movement, and brought the House to

"Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Barclay, Bell, Hendley S. Bennett, Bliss, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Burnett, Cadwalader, Caruthers, Caskie, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Craige, Crawford, Davidson, Day, Dodd, Dowdell, Elliott, English, Faulkner, Florence, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Goode, Grow, Augustus Hall, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Herbert, Thomas R. Horton, Valentine B. Horton, Houston, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Knowlton, Letcher, Lumpkin, Mace, Samuel S. Marshall, Matteson, Maxwell, McMullin, 'McQueen, Meacham, Smith Miller, Mott, Nichols, Orr, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Richardson, Ruffin, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Samuel A. Smith, Spinner, Stewart, Talbott, Taylor, Warner, Elihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Watson, Wells, Winslow, and John V. Wright—73. "YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Barclay, Bell, Hend-

John V. Wright—73.
"Nays—Messrs. Allison, Barbour, Bens "NAYS—Messrs. Allasin, Battour, Bellinghurst, Bradshaw, Broom, Buffington Burlingame, Jas. H. Campbell, John P. Campbell, Lewis D. Campbell, Carlile, Chaffee, Ezi Clark, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Cragin, Curback, Damrell, Henry Winter Davis, Timoth Davis, Biok Biokagn, Darfee, Edwards, Emri Davis, Dick, Dickson, Durfee, Edwards, Emric Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Flagler, Galloway Giddings, Gilbert, Robert B. Hall, Harlan, Giddings, Gilbert, Robert B. Hall, Harlan, J. Morrison Harris, Haven, Hoffman, Kennett, King, Knight, Knox, Lake, Lindley, Alexander K. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, Killian Miller, Moore, Norton, Parker, Pearce, Pennington, Pettit, Pike, Porter, Pringle, Puryear, Reade, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Sabin, Sandidge, Sapp, Scott, William R. Smith, Sneed, Tappan, Trafton, Trippe, Underwood, Valk, Wade, Waldron, Walker, Welch, Whitney, Woodruff, Woodworth, and Zollicoffer—82." It will be observed that of the men who had

oted for Banks, only sixteen voted to order the main question-Bliss, Day, Dodd, Grow. Harlan of N. Y., Knowlton, Mace, Matteson, Meacham, Mott, Nichols, Spinner, E. B. Wash burne, I. Washburn, Watson. The subject went over, and the (Thursday) was more than wasted, in factious opposition to the bill at every stage of the proceedings. Gentlemen, who approved of the

measure, and who were opposed to the amend-ment of Humphrey Marshall, voted sometimes Friday, the motion to lay the reconsid one way, sometimes, another, but almost always with a view to prevent a direct vote on was lost-yeas 78, navs 79. the amendment—and they did so, merely out of deference to their Know Nothing associates, who either wished to kill the bill, or to avoid the responsibility of putting their names or factions opposition—we thus characterize it, be-cause it was an opposition carried on by revo-lutionary tactics by a minority to prevent the action of a known majority in favor of a measure, constitutional and reasonable — was led on by Southern Know Nothings, aided by Mr. Campbell of Ohio, Mr. Sage of New York, and

other gentlemen who had supported Mr. Banks.

We present a brief sketch of proceedings.

1. Mr. Chaffee, (K. N.,) of Massachusetts, The record is before our readers. The measure was a simple, clear, and ne. It proposed no discriminative-born and naturalized citi ginia, moved to lay that motion on the table o as to prevent the House from back track-yeas 82, nays 81-but the Speak

Flagler, Giddings, Granger, Grow, Horton of N. Y., Hughston, Kelsey, Knowiton, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Morgan, Mott, Nichols, Perry, Simmons, Spinner, Wade, E. B. Washburne, Watson, Woodworth—28.

Now, we ask the reader to notice that from this point, the only Republican members who voted steadily against all motions intended or calculated to obstruct, mutilate, or defeat the bill, or to prevent a fair expression of the opinion of the House on Humphrey Marshall's amendment, were the following: Bliss, Day, Dodd, Giddings, Grow, Horton

expect them to lose so favorable an opportunity to rindicate their devotion to the rights of

not wish it recommitted. Mr. Campbell, of table-yeas 69, nays 94-and the Banks men voting nay, were-Barbour, Benson, Billinghurst, Bliss, David

of Mass., Day, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Giddings, Grow, Horton of N. Y., Hughston, Kelsey, Knowlton, McCarty, Meacham, Mott, Nichols Pelton, Perry, Pettit, Spinner, Stanton, Wade E. B. Washburne, Watson, Woodworth-28. Had all these gentlemen voted with any co herence of purpose at subsequent stages, the

4. The main question was now ordered-93, nays 64. It had been refused the day be fore—yeas 73, nays 82!

The Banks men now voting to order vere - Barbour, Billinghurst, Bliss, Buffing on, Colfax, Day, Dodd, Emrie, Flagler, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Harlan, Horton of N. Y. Hughston, Kelsey, Knowlton, Mace, Meachan Mott, Nichols, Perry, Sabin, Spinner, Stanton Tappan, Wade, Walbridge, E. B. Washburn I. Washburn Watson, Woodworth-33. The Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Ne

forces in the House, arraying the two sections this motion. These delegations, in fact, were of the South," delivered a very interesting and of the Plurality that had voted for Banks, at the bottom of the difficulty, during all the instructive address before the Republican Asagainst each other: and it might tempt some proceedings Mr. Zollicoffer (K. N.) moved a call of the and quotations from Southern writers and House. Out of order. Mr. Campbell, of Pa., (K. N.,) moved an adjournment. Lost. Mr.

> out of order-then to postpone indefinitely-out of order than, to postpare till let of H. next—out of order. Mr. Meacham having again announced tha e did not wish the bill recommitted, the quesion was taken, and the House refused to re commit—yeas 78, nays 81.

> Banks men voting nay-Billinghurst, Bliss Day, Dodd, Flagler, Giddings, Granger, Grow Horton of N. Y., Hughston, Knowlton, Mac McCarty, Meacham, Mott, Nichols, Perry, Spinner, Wade, Elihu B. Washburne, I. Wash

burn, and Watson-22. 6. The House had now reached the American amendment of Humphrey Marshall. The minority would rather smother the bill than vote upon it-a direct vote must be prevented. It was yet early, and the House nothing to do but dispose of the bill.

Motion to adjourn, by Davis (K. N.)

Maryland-tellers demanded by Walker (K. N.) of Alabama-yeas and nays demanded by Sage (K. N.) of New York-motion withdrawn-motion to reconsider the vote against ecommitment, by McCarty of New Yorknotion to lay this on table, by Jones of Tenssee-motion to adjourn until Monday re- the campaign that has yet been published. ected-motion to adjourn, by Gilbert of Nev York-Campbell of Ohio wished to make report-motion to adjourn, lost-motion to adourn over, by Fdwards (K. N.) of New York ruled out of order-motion by same to adjourn till Saturday, lost-Campbell of Ohio wished to take from Speaker's table - objectio made-motion to adjourn, by Sage, lost-yea and nays ordered on motion to lay on table the motion to reconsider the vote on recommit ment—call of the House moved by Campbel of Ohio-out of order-motion to adjourn, by Edwards (K. N.) of New York, lost—28 yeas. 62 nays. House reduced below a quorumlong talk about the right to order a call of the

used to defeat an honest bill, of some importtance to the People of the District-tacti never before resorted to, except by Slavehold ers to carry some of their peculiar interests, o by Free State Men, to restrain some enormo aggression of the Slave Power. In this case they were resorted to by Southern and Northern Know Nothings and certain Republicans to prevent a fair expression of the opinion of the House on a wanton proposition to intro duce Native Americanism in an honest Election Bill. To such an extent was this discreditab opposition carried, that the House was left thout a quorum, and on the motion to adjourn, at 51 o'clock, only 94 names were ecorded, out of 234 members!

ion of the recommitment vote on the tabl On the motion to reconsider the vote b

which the House had refused to recommit the vote stood—yeas 83, nays 83—a tie—but the Speaker, as he had done before, helped the opposition to the Bill, by giving his casting vote for reconsideration. The House, then, which the day before had refused to recommit the bill, now, without any new light on the subject, while six who had voted with them the

ontrolling element that led to all these pro-eedings is Know Nothingism.

er, coming to the help of the minority, gave ters. It simply reaffirmed the existing law, so his casting vote against Letcher's motion, and far as it defined the qualifications of suffrage,

Colfax, Day, Dickson, Dodd, Granger, Grow,
Horton of N. Y., Hughston, Mace, Meacham,
Mott, Nichols, Spinner, Stanton, Tyson, Wade,
E. B. Washburne, Watson.

2. The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Chaffee to reconsider the second for the previous question, and, of course, the reader will expect to hear that it was reconsidered, would have subjected the District of Mr. B. F. Hopkins, repaired to the Capito, and on arriving in the vestibule was greets, with three long, loud, and hearty cheers of we tree consisting of six Anti-Administration, three Administration men, and four of the six are Know Nothings. Humphrey Marshall's amend ment, if carried, would have subjected the District of Mr. Bashford, accompanied by his private secretary.

Mr. B. F. Hopkins, repaired to the Capito, and on arriving in the vestibule was greets, with three long, loud, and hearty cheers of we come, by the crowd of spectators who had gathered round, in anticipation of his coming. He then proceeded immediately to the down the Executive apartment, and found it locked ment, if carried, would have subjected the District visional according to the community of the Executive apartment, and found it locked ment, if carried, would have subjected the District visional according to the Corporation, (both Know Nothings,) were in corporated in the bill. It was considered, mand on arriving in the vestibule was greets, with three long, loud, and hearty cheers of well and on arriving in the vestibule was greets, with three long, loud, and hearty cheers of well and on arriving in the vestibule was greet.

Know Nothings. Humphrey Marshall's amend the consisting of six Anti-Administration, three consisting of six Anti-Administration, t voting at this early period, according to no principle. The House refused to reconsider the call for the previous question—yeas 71, nays 86!

The only Banks men who voted nay, were—The only Banks men who voted nay, were—Siss, Colfax, Cumback, Day, Dickson, Dodd, Flagler, Giddings, Granger, Grow, Horton of N. Y. Horton of the control o mentary expedients, never to be resorted to

> with them on the subject—to prevent them from appearing as the sole advocates of equal rights.
>
> Again: There is a discrimination in the bill implied in the word "white." Strange, that some champion of equality did not move as an amendment to Marshall's amendment the erasure of that word. The section would then have secured the right of voting to every "citien of the United States."

the country, is Anti-Know Nothingism. Op-

But all considerations were swallowed up he one idea of conciliating the Know Nothings. We have spoken plainly. Let the People examine the record. If they are, just as their Representatives are, they will sustain them: if me, and will so say, I will consider it constructive force and yield. they are in advance of them, we hope they will take measures to show it. Let them admonish their agents. We are not afraid of Know Nothingism-we do not believe it has taken a deep hold on the public mind—we are willing to co-operate with men called by that name, as duty to use what force would be necessary to individuals, in a union of the People on the eject you.

Mr. McArthur. That is sufficient, sir. at the expense of a single concession to their dogmas. Let every honest measure in Congress be voted for or against, on its own merits-let those who are in favor of such amendrants as that of Marshall, vote for it-let those who are n faver of our bill vote for it-let every man vote as he honestly believes. This would be his partisan friends, and against his own convictions. Gov. Bashford, immediately activities. nestly pray that we may never again see such taking possession, sent up a message to the Senate, which body received it with a resolution of general rejoicing. dom, to smother a sound measure, on preliminary votes, for the sake of avoiding the responsibility of putting their names on record against an unwise and a mischievous amendment.

ANTI-SLAVERY ADDRESS IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. George M. Weston, of Maine, author of the pamphlet entitled "The Poor Whites sociation of this city, on the evening of the of Slavery has upon the poorer class of whites in the South, as also in the North, particularly in those States bordering on the slaveholding with slave labor, thereby preventing them from obtaining a fair equivalent for their daily toil, while the wealthy slaveholder amasses large pecuniary gain from the labor of his slaves, or which he gives in return only food and scanty clothing. The poor white man is also degraded because, in some of the States, he is deprived of a vote, unless he possesses a cer tain amount of property, whilst his neighbor. the wealthy planter, often controls an entir county by voting on his slaves.

Whilst we fully concur with Mr. to the effects of Slavery upon the poorer classes of the whites, we must differ with him as to his policy of concentrating Slavery in the far South. as the best means of crushing out the detestab

institution.

This is the first public Anti-Slavery address ever delivered in this city, outside of Congress and was listened to with marked attention and respect by the audience. We understand the Association is having it stereotyped, and in tends issuing it in pamphlet form. It will be found one of the most valuable documents for

A SLANDER REFUTED.

The attention of the Republican Asso appeared on the 15th of March, in a German eekly paper, published in this city, by a Juliu Ende, and styled Washingtoner Wochenblatt, to the effect that we have instructed our faith ful German translator, Mr. William Beschke, to mutilate and falsify certain speeches and docu nents, translated into the German language, so as to adapt them to suit the peculiar views of

Now, we need hardly say that there is no the least shadow of foundation for this slander ous statement; it only shows to what corrup tricks the tools of the present Administration will resort to deceive the unwary and carry their This Association has given no such instru

tions to our translator, Mr. Beschke; and, as an evidence of our confidence in him, we defy any German scholar to come forward and point ont a single omission or addition to the English edition of any German document issued by us. the Clickatats.

The Washingtoner Wochenblatt, in which

The steamer Columbia was to proceed in The Washingtoner Wochenblatt, in which this slanderous charge is made, has so limited a circulation, that it might be deemed by many this slanderous charge is made, has so limited a circulation, that it might be deemed by many unworthy of notice; but, as the article alluded to might possibly be copied into some of the respectable German journals, we deem this timely denial of the statement necessary, in order to warn them against the wily attacks of that insignificant sheep.

By order of the Association:

QUEER INAUGURATION OF A GOVERNOR The following scenes, described in the ed can, may be regarded, we suppose, as closing the contest for the office of Governor of the

Madison, March 25, 1856.

The Court took their seats upon the bench at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which time the room was crowded almost to suffocation by the most anxious crowd of spectators I ever beheld. The silence of the grave was there, and with breathless anxiety they awaited the final decision of the Court.

The Chief Justice gave the opinion of the Court in a clear and distinct voice, which neither exhibited excitement nor fear, in relation to its soundness or validity. It took about

tered with him.

Mr. Ryan then approached Mr. McArthu, and handed him a copy of the judgment redered by the Supreme Court.

Mr. McArthur, having read the document said: I have read this paper, Mr. Ryan. Han you any thing further to offer?

Mr. Ryan. Nothing further, sir, unless Governor Bashford wishes to small.

mentary expedience, except in cases requiring next to revolutionary measures. As for the pretence that the bill is an Administration measure, we know better. The Administration men supported it, of course, apartments, and demand of you the papers be longing thereto, the keys of the safes, desks, detailed together with all which pertains to the Executive chamber. ernor Bashford wishes to speak.

The Governor. Well, Mr. McArthur, (tak position to the proscriptive policy of this Order is their breath of life. Did the Republicans That I hold to office of Governor, the Thought of the Paul of the P

under the Constitution, and denying, as I do nity to 'indicate their devotion to the light to exercice jurisdiction over the case which naturalized citizens? What should have been to exercice jurisdiction over the case which they have just decided in favor of yourself, I must decline to vacate these rooms.

Mr. Ryan asked Mr. McArthur if he wished then went on to explain to what extent to statute authorized Governor Bashford to go.

Mr. M. Arthur, (to Gov. Bashford.) Do you intend, Mr. Bashford, to put me out by force if I refuse to leave; Let us understand ear

other aright. The Governor. I do not wish to say a much, Mr. McArthur, but—
Mr. McArthur, (interrrupting.) We are no occupying antagonistic relations, simply upon political question, and I shall not treat it as personal affront, sir, for you to answer me in the affirmative, if such is your determination.

Mr. Hunter, (private secretary.) Come, Mr. Beshford, out with it, say what you mean; a like a man.

The Governor. Then, Mr. McArthur, I will

consider this a constructive ejectment. I will now yield to you the possession of these apart ments.
Mr. McArthur then rose and grasped Gor minutes' conversation quietly withdrew, having acted the gentleman throughout. He was no

LETTER FROM HON, T. H. BENTON. The following letter from Hon. Thomas H Benton, written to a gentleman in St. Louis, appears in the Missouri Democrat of the 25th

MY DEAR SIR: I have to thank you for you kind letters, and for all the friendly sentim earthly consideration could make me a candidate. The Senate was once agreeable to me, when there was a chance to do something to the State or the United States. But the chance seems now to be over, and all state manship reduced to a hurrah on one side of the other of Slaves. the other of Slavery. Even local interests our State seem to be crushed under it-as t

Pacific railroad.

I am now far advanced in my second of ume. The publishers are about five hundred pages deep in the printing, and I am a hundred pages ahead of the compositors in the writing. I rise at daybreak, and work till midnight, with an interval of one or two hours recreation on horseback. As soon as my wor is finished, which will be some time in April, shall come to Missonri, and, of course, shall have to speak-to what extent I do not know but certainly only for the general purpose aiding my friends and the Democratic cau and without any view to a personal consquence. Congress is no longer desirable tme; politics have run down too low to have any attraction for me. I spent thirty years any attraction for me. I spent thirty years of my life in a contest of great principles, of great men, and cannot wear out the remainder of my days in a Slavery agittion, either on the one side or the other of it.

I have work enough marked out to occupy the remainder of my life, and of a kind to be a constant of the content of the co the remainder of my life, and of a kind to be pleasant and profitable to me, if not beneficial to a future generation, which I think it may be I propose to abridge the Debates of Congress from 1789 to 1850, also, to continue my history from 1850 to the ay of my death. This is work enough for me, and of more dignity (lo say nothing of anything eas) then acting a part in a Slavery agitation, which is now the work of both parties, and which in my opinion, is to end disastrously for the Union, let which side will prevail. A new manner meeted with the agitation, is what the unity wants. Your friend, Thos. H. Bente.

ARRIVAL FROM CALIFORNIA. New York, March 27 .- The steamer Illino from Aspinwall, with the California mails an \$1,200,000 in treasure, arrived here this after noon at 6 o'clock.

The missing account-books of Adams &

The first section of the Sacramento Valle railroad, comprising twenty-two miles, has bee completed.

A bill has been introduced into the Legisla

ture, erecting three new States out of the ter-tory now comprised in California.

The Indians continue to commit depredates near the mouth of the Rogue river. On a 23d of February, twenty-four persons were man dered. A battle had taken place at Poget's Sound, between a party of friendly Indians and the Clickstate.

few days to Rogue river, with Gen

that the Indians on the Atlantic coast of Ver guas had attacked Santiago, and burnt it tially down.

Valparaiso dates to the 15th of February, at

Calloo dates of the 26th, have been receive. The Chilian war steamer Cazado, from Talahann, foundered near Maule, on the 30th a January. Out of three handred and fifty-eight persons on board, only forty were saved.

The sloop of war St. Mary's was detained Advices from Costa Rica state that Wall Arenas. The Government of the sent troops to defend the place.

March 27 .- The schooner ten in an attempt to land three enty negroes. She embarked

of an extra number
On motion by Mr.
Resolved, That the
Office and Post Roa

Congress in the per or executive duties,

solution of both Ho

NO. 48

THIRTY-FO

hir. Benjamin the esolution, and gave up when the re

nting came up the Resolved, That

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into the expediency of bers of Congress the that in lieu thereof t dollars, to enable the mail such letters, co packages, as they the Resolved, That t they think proper, bill regulating the ra and packages afores Mr. Hunter moved ness, with a view to the deficiencies for t 1856; which was ag The amendment Bayard, "for finishi of the west wing of to pay the reservation and lay down the ne

and lay down the ments, \$150,000.

The question in decided in the affirm YEAS—Messrs. Eshire, Bell of Tem Collamer, Crittender Foot, Foster, Geyerlory, Pratt, Seward, Navs-Messrs. A Butler, Cass, Fitzi Iverson, Pugh, Rei l'oucey, and Wade-The bill was the and the amendment Mr. Pratt then re provide for the rep Eastern Branch brid the question, "She agreed to—yeas 23, The Senate then tion of Executive period spent therein

bill of the Senate rel penitentiary, the qu of Mr. H. Marshall,

bill the following pr Provided, That i shall be refused in duty of the marshal the court by confini est penitentiary the ed for the purpose. Mr. Barbour, of I amendment by addi prison of any State with the assent of si ment of any person the United States, r er other than an the State shall be co such imprisonment.
Mr. Orr, of South bill and amendment mittee on the Judic prevail-yeas 71, na The question was ment of Mr. Barbour negative-yeas 71,

the negative—yeas The bill was the The House then of the bill defining of Washington, a question being on the previous ques question was secon The question main question to be were demanded an resulted—year 73, refused to order the After a discuss House adjourned.

Mr. Fitzpatrick report made mmittee on Princed by Mr. Well additional copies of tee on Military Aff 1,000 copies would al sum of \$19.73 fe

The whole cost of \$124.85. Mr. Rusk called man of the Comm appended to the necessary to a p Mr. Weller was ing the expense to certainly true tha

Mr. Fessender to warrant a depar understood hereaft true the sum involv but the question we ment, simply because which they would which they would large? He though entered into, that the many officers, he many officers, he so in a historical be so in a historical it was of such imparture from the Benate to say. In about it; but if the form th

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THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. First Session. Wednesday, March 26, 1856.

Wednesday, March 26, 1856.

SENATE

Mr. Benjamin the submitted the following resolution, and gave notice that he would call it up when the report of the Committee on Printing came up for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by legislation that no greater number of documents, reports, or other matter, be printed, than may be required by either branch of Congress in the performance of its legislative or executive duties, unless by virtue of a joint resolution of both Houses, ordering the printing of an extra number of copies.

resolution of both Houses, ordering the printing of an extra number of copies.

On motion by Mr. Butter,
Resolved, That the Committee on the Post
Office and Post Roads be intracted to inquire
into the expediency of discontinuing to the members of Congress their franking privilege, and
that in lieu thereof they may be allowed—
dollars, to enable them to transmit through the
mail such letters, communications, papers, and
packages, as they think proper,
Resolved, That the said committee, should
they think proper, be authorized to report a
bill regulating the rates of pastage on the papers
and packages aforesaid.

Mr. Hunter moved to postpone all prior business, with a view to take up the bill to supply
the deficiencies for the year ending June 30th,
1836; which was agreed to.

The amendment pending was that of Mr.
Bayard, "for finishing the portice and exterior

Bayard, "for finishing the portice and exterior

Iteral transcript of the Senate's bill.

After one or two amendments, the bill was
passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the admission of Kansas into
the Union, and the proposed amendment offered by Mr. Seward.

Mr. Collamer said, however anxious he might
be to have the subject disposed of, such was
the condition of his throat and lungs that it
would be impossible for him to proceed to day,
and therefore he would not be in the way of the
Senator from Georgia.

Mr. Seward observed, that if the Senator from
Vermont [Mr. Collamer] was too much indisposed to proceed, that if the Senator from Iowa [Mr.
Harlan] desired to address the Senate on the
subject of Kansas into
the Union, and the proposed amendment offered by Mr. Seward.

Mr. Collamer said, however anxious he might
the condition of his throat and lungs that it
would be impossible for him to proceed, that if the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. Seward observed, that if the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Collamer] was too much indissenator from Georgia.

Mr. Salvard observed, that if the Senator from Ordinary from Iowa [Mr. Ha

and packages aforesaid.

Mr. Hunter moved to postpone all prior business, with a view to take up the biff to supply the deficiencies for the year ending June 30th, 1856; which was agreed to.

The amendment pending was that of Mr. Bayard, "for finishing the portico and exterior of the west wing of the Patent Office building, to pay the reservations due, put up iron railing, and lay down the necessary flagging and pave-

and lay down in the ments, \$150,000.

The question having been taken, it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Beli of New Hamp-Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Bell of New Hampshire, Bell of Tennessee, Beujamin, Clayton, Collamer, Crittenden, Durkee, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Foster, Geyer, Hale, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Pratt, Seward, Stuart, Sumner, Thomson of New Jersey, Trumbull, and Weller—24.
NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Butler, Cass, Fitzpatrick, Hamlin, Hunter, Jverson, Pugh, Reid, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Toucey, and Wade—17.

The bill was then reported to the Senate,

and the amendments concurred in.

Mr. Pratt then renewed his amendment to provide for the repair of the Navy Yard and Eastern Branch bridges.

The bill was then read a third time, and on the question, "Shall the bill pass?" it was agreed to—yeas 23, nays 11.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after a brief

d for the purpose.

Mr. Barbour, of Indiana, moved to amed the

amendment by adding thereto the following:

Provided, further, That in all cases where a
prison of any State has heretofore been used
with the assent of such State for the imprisonment of any person convicted in any court of the United States, no proceeding of any State officer other than an act of the Legislature of the State shall be construed to be a refusal of the State to allow the use of her prisons for such imprisonment.
Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, moved that the

bill and amendments be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; which motion did not

of the bill defining the rights of voters and the duties of commissioners of elections in the city of Washington, and for other purposes, the question being on seconding the demand for question being on seconding the demand to the previous question.

The question was taken, and the previous

The question was taken, and the previous question was seconded—yeas 67, nays 65.

The question then being on ordering the main question to be now put, the yeas and nays were demanded and ordered, and being taken, resulted—yeas 73, nays 83. So the House refused to order the main question.

After a discussion on points of order, the House adjourned.

Thursday, March 27, 1856.

Mr. Fitzpatrick called up for consideration the report made by him yesterday from the Committee on Printing, on a resolution, introduced by Mr. Weller, for the printing of 5,000 additional copies of the report of the Committee on Military Affairs, on the resolution for the presentation of a sword to Colonel Benjamin S. Roberts.

Mr. F. had obtained an estimate of the cost which would be found trifling. The cost for 1,000 copies would be \$45.77, and an additional sum of \$19.73 for each 1,000 after the first. The whole cost of the 5,000 would amount to

Mr. Rusk called the attention of the chair man of the Committee on Military Affairs to the fact that the diagram of the battle was not appended to the report, which he considered necessary to a proper understanding of the

mbject. Mr. Weller was aware of the fact, but the ing the expense to too great an extent. It was certainly true that the report would be much better understood with the diagram alluded to; and if the Senator from Texas desired to have it appended, Mr. W. would interpose no objection.

Mr. Fessenden differed with his colleague or Mr. Fessenden differed with his colleague on the Committee on Printing, as to the propriety of printing extra copies of the report, not deeming it a matter of such great public interest as to warrant a departure from a course that was understood hereafter would be pursued. It is true the sum involved was but triffing in amount; but the question was, should they print a document, simply because the amount was small, which they would refuse to print if it were large? He thought that an understanding was entered into, that they were not to print extra numbers of documents, unless of great public interest. That this document was of interest to many officers, he admitted, and might also be so in a historical point of view; but whether it was of such importance as to warrant a departure from the understanding, was for the Senate to say. Individually, he cared nothing about it; but if they were going to begin a reform the senate to be a sum of the senate to say.

Senate from the understanding, was for the Senate to say. Individually, he cared nothing about it; but if they were going to begin a reform, they might as well commence at once. Besides, the document had already been printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Rusk thought they had better wait, and wrike at larger fish. As the matter was involved in doubt, he thought the document out to be printed, and with it the diagram, so that all could understand it.

Mr. Fitzpatrick observed that it was true that the usual number of the document had already been printed, but the subject was one of great interest to officers of the army and their friends. It treated of one of the most thrilling incidents of the war with Mexico, and could not fail to be of interest to the whole country; and certainly the amount required to print it could not very seriously embarrass the reasury. It would settle a disputed fact, and indicate the truth of history.

patrick, Housion, Jones of Iowa, Rusk, Seward, Toucey, and Weller—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bell of New Hampshire, Bell of Tennessee, Bigge, Bright, Brodhead, Cass, Clayton, Collamer, Durkee, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Foster, Geyer, Hamlin, Harlan, Hunter, Iverson, Fugh, Reed, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, and Wade—27.

Mr. Hunter called up the bill from the House, making appropriations for invalid and other pensions.

pensions.

Mr. H. explained that the bill was precisely the same as that which had been before passed by the Senate, and expressed the opinion that it could not lead to debate. The House, instead of acting on the bill sent from the Senate, had substituted their own, which was a literal transcript of the Senate's bill.

After one or two amendments, the bill was passed.

Mr. Harian addressed the Senate, at great length, against the report of the majority on which the bill was founded. Mr. Butler replied, and the further consider-ation of the subject was postponed until Thurs-der next.

day next.

The Senate then proceeded to the considera The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after some time spent therein, the doors were reopened.

Mr. Pugh submitted the following resolution, which was considered, and agreed to.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate any additional documents in his possession, or possession of either of the Departments, relating to the condition of affairs in Kansas Territory, including the Legislative journals, Executive minutes, and the returns of census that may have been taken.

And the Senate adjourned to Monday.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the bill to surply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, returned from the Senate with amendments, was taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after a brief period spent therein, adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill of the Senate relating to punishment in the penitentiary, the question being on the motion of Mr. H. Marshall, of Kentucky, to add to the bill the following proviso:

Provided, That if the use of a penitentiary shall be refused in any State, it shall be the duty of the marshal to execute the sentence of the court by confining the prisoner in the nearest penitentiary the use of which shall be granted for the purpose.

ask for the yeas and nays on the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?"

The yeas and nays were ordered, and being taken resulted was 106 name 42. So the

The yeas and nays were ordered, and being taken, resulted—yeas 106, nays 42. So the decision of the Chair was sustained.

The question recurring on the motion to reconsider the vote seconding the demand for the previous question, various motions were made and questions of order submitted. Finally,

Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table; which motion was negatived by the casting vote of the Speaker—year 82 nays 82.

peaker—yeas 82, nays 82.

The question was then taken on the motio

The main question was then ordered to be put—yeas 93, nays 64.

The question was accordingly stated to be on the motion heretofore submitted by Mr. Meacham, of Vermont, to recommit the bill to the Committee for the District of Columbia made for the purpose of keeping the subjec

before the House.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, then severally moved that the bill be laid on the table, postponed indefinitely, and postponed until the 3 day of March, 1857; all of which motions the Chair ruled out of order at the present stage of the ll.
Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, moved that

the House adjourn; which motion

The motion to recommit was then disagreed to—yeas 78, nays 81.

The question recurred on the amendment of Mr. H. Marshall, of Kentucky, requiring, as one of the qualifications of a voter in this city, that he shall have been a citizen of the United States one year at the time he offers to vote.

Here motion after motion was made to adjourn, and that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next; but each motion was withdrawn, as the yeas and nays were ordered upon it.

vere ordered upon it.
Mr. McCarty, of New York, moved to recon ider the vote by which the House refused to ecommit the bill.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay the

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Monday next; which motion was negatived wonday next; which motion was negatived— yeas 40, nays 105.

Mr. Sage, of New York, moved that the Houss adjourn; which motion was not agreed to— yeas 35, nays 74.

Mr. Edwards, of New York, moved that when

the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Saturday next; which motion did not prevail.

Mr. Sage, of New York, moved that the House adjourn; which motion was negatived—year

49, nays 72.

The question recurred on the motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, to lay on the table the motion of Mr. McCarty.

Mr. Edwards moved that the House adjourn;

which motion was not agreed to—yeas 28, nays 62.

No quorum having voted—

Mr. Greenwood, of Arkansas, desired to know if it would be in order to move a call of the House.

The Speaker replied, that the rules of the House precluded a call under existing circum

The Speaker replied, that the rules of the House precluded a call under existing circumstances.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, insisted that when the House found itself without a quorum, and those present refused to adjourn, they had the power to send for absent members. The practice of the House might have been different, but he thought that they ought to have this power under the Constitution, and exercise it. The last vote exhibiting the fact that there was not a quorum of members present, and less than a quorum of the House having the power, under the Constitution, to compel the attendance of absent members, he moved that the Speaker direct the Sergeant-at-arms to summon and compel the attendance of absent members at the present session of the House.

The Speaker repeated, that under the rules a call of the House was not in order while the previous question was in operation. The House, acting under the authority of the Constitution, had fixed the rules by which it should be governed, and those rules precluded a call under existing circumstances. The motion of the gentleman was precluded by the 50th rule.

Mr. Cobb appealed from the decision of the Chair, in order that the House might decide the question whether they could compel the attendance of members, when a factious opposition obstructed the business of the House.

Many members sprang simultaneously to their feet, and denied that they were acting factiously.

The Speaker. It is hardly in order for the gentleman from Georgia so to characterize the House.

know it.

The Speaker reminded gentlemen that debate was out of order, and insisted upon gentlemen taking their seats.

Order having been restored—
Mr. Ball, of Ohio, moved that the House adjourn; which motion was agreed to—yeas 49, nays 44—no quorum present.

And, at a quarter past five o'clock, the House adjourned.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill defining the rights of voters and the duties of commissioners of elections in the city of Washington, and for other purposes, the question being on the motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, to lay on the table the motion of Mr. McCarty, of New York, to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to recommit the bill to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

bill to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

The question was taken, and the motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, was disagreed to—yeas 78, nays 79.

The motion to reconsider was then decided in the affirmative by the casting vote of the Speaker—yeas 84, nays 83.

The question recurring on the motion to recommit the bill, it was put, and decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ball, Barbour, Benson, Bishop, Bradshaw, Broom, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Campbell of New York, Clark of Connecticut, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Cox, Gragin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Maryland, Dick, Durfee, Edwards, Emrie, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Flagler, Gilrell, Davis of Maryland, Dick, Durfee, Edwards, Emrie, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Flagler, Gilbert, Hall of Massachusetts, Harlan, Harris of Maryland, Haven, Hoffman, Horton of Ohio, Keanett, King, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Lake, H. Marshall of Kentucky, Matteson, McCarty, Miller of New York, Millward, Moore, Norton, Booker, Polyton, Polyton, Destrict, Destrict, Polyton, Marchand Company, Market Marshall of Republic Polyton, Miller of New York, Millward, Moore, Norton, Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Pettit, Pike, Porter, Pringle, Puryear, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Alabama, Sneed, Stanton, Tappan, Todd, Trafton, Trippe, Tyson, Underwood, Valk, Walbridge, Waldron, Walker, Welch, Woodruff, Woodworth, and Zollicoffan, 27

Walker, Welch, Woodruff, Woodworth, and Zollicoffer—87.

NAYS—Messrs. Barclay, Bell, Bennett of Mississippi, Billinghurst, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Burnett, Cadwalader, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Georgia, Cobb of Alabama, Craige, Crawford, Davidson, Day, Denver, Dodd, Dowdell, Elliott, English, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Maine, Giddings, Goode, Greenwood, Grow, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Herbert, Horton of New York, Houston, Hughston, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of Pennsylvania, Keitt, Kelsey, Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkin, Marshall of Illinois, Maxwell, McMullin, McQueen, Meacham, Miller of Indiana, Millson, Mott, Nichols, Oliver of New York, Ore, Peck, Perry, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Savage, Spinner, Stewart, Talbott, Vail, Wade, Warner, Washburne of Illinois, Watson, Wells, Winslow, and Wright of Tennessee—75.

Fennessee—75.

Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, (having voted i to affirmative for that purpose,) moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved to lay the mo

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; which motion was agreed to—yeas 79, nays 73.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions, returned from the Senate with amendments, was taken from the Senate with amendments, was taken from the Senate with amendments, of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1857, and a bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1857; which were severally read twice and committed, The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Parbour, and it was decided in the negative—yeas 71, nays 81.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Parbour, and it was decided in the negative—yeas 71, nays 81.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Parbour, and it was decided in the negative—yeas 71, nays 81.

The question was decided in the negative—yeas 71, nays 82.

The question was then taken on the model of the green of the government for the year ending June 30, 1857; which were severally read twice and committed.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, by consent of the House, proceeded to make an explanation concerning the condition of affairs in that Territory. He had waited thus long in the hope of obtaining discussed to was 70, nays 93.

an opportunity to bring this subject to the no-tice of the House and country, and was glad that the time had come when he would be per-mitted to urge this matter upon the attention of the body.

The news received by the last arrival from Oregon and Washington was but a continuation of the previous announcements of murders and massacres of the most horrible description committed by the Indians inhabiting those distant massacres of the most horrible description committed by the Indians inhabiting those distant Territories. Yet he might say that nothing effective had been done by the Administration, notwithstanding they doubtless desired to afford the people that protection of which they were so much in need, and to which they were so clearly entitled. The troops which had been ordered there for the protection of the inhabitants, had failed to give that security which the people had expected they would afford; and in Washington Territory the Indians had taken possession of the principal settlements, while San Juan and Whitney Islands had been seized and robbed, and were still held by them. Thirty families had been tomahawked or led to the stake, and mothers had been compelled to stand by and see the sufferings of their husbands and children, as the torch was applied to the fagots and the flames enveloped the victims.

In conclusion, he asked the consent of the House to introduce and put upon its passage a bill appropriating \$300,000 for suppressing Indian hostilities in the Territories of Washington and Oregon.

ton and Oregon.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, would interpose

objection to the introduction of the bill for pur-pose of reference to the Committee of Ways and Means, but he could not consent to its now be-

Means, but he could not consent to its now being put upon its passage.

Some conversation ensued, when the bill was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, asked consent to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House it is not proper for the Kansas investigating Committee to proceed to that Territory and enter upon their inquiries until the Committee on the Judiciary report upon the resolution offered ter upon their inquiries until the Committee on the Judiciary report upon the resolution offered by the gentleman from Alabama, [Mr. Walker,] instructing them to ascertain whether said in-vestigating committee have power to coerce the attendance of witnesses and punish for contempt. Objection was made. The Speaker stated, as the business in order,

The Speaker stated, as the business in order, the question on the reference of the bill making appropriations for the payment of certain claims, heretofore reported from the Court of Claims.

Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, being entitled to the floor, yielded to a motion that the House adjourn. Pending which—

On motion, it was ordered that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Monday next—yeas 99, nays 58.

And then, at twenty minutes past 3 o'clock, the House adjourned.

SENATE,
Mr. Brown, from the Committee on the Dis-

memorial of the Trustees of the Public Schools of Washington, asking a donation of city lots for educational purposes, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill for the benefit of public schools in the city of Washington.

Mr. Clayton desired to correct a statement which he had made on a previous occasion, relative to the cost of the printing of Captain Wilkes's exploration. He had represented, (as was understood by the reporter,) on the authority of the Superintendent of Public Printing, that the amount would require nearly a million and a quarter of dollars, at which he was perfectly astounded, and that the report of Commodore Perry would amount to upwards of \$51,000. He felt that very great injustice had been done by that statement, and he desired

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1857, with the amendments of the Senate thereto, and recommended that the House non-concur in the said amendments.

The bill and amendments were committed.
Also, from the same committee, reported the Deficiency bill, with the amendments of the Senate thereto, and recommended that the House concur in some of the said amendments, non-concur in others, and concur in others with amendments.

The bill and amendments were committed.
Also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill appropriating \$300,000 for the suppression of Indian hostilities in the Territories of Oregon and Washington, reported the same with an amendment in the nature of a substitute therefor, giving notice that at an early hour of the day he should ask the consideration of the subject.
Also, from the same committee, reported a resolution making the Indian appropriation bill,

Also, from the same committee, reported a resolution making the Indian appropriation bill, the bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government, the army bill, the fortification bill, the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government, the naval bill, and the bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government, the special order of the day for Tuesday, April 15, at one o'clock, to be considered in the order named, and to continue the special order at the same hour for every day thereafter (Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays, excepted) until they shall have been disposed of.

The resolution was agreed to.

posed of.

The resolution was agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Mace, of Indiana, in the chair,) and proceeded to consider the bill appropriating \$300,000 for the suppression of Indian hostilities in the Territories of Oregon and Washington the questions. the suppression of Indian hostilities in the Territories of Oregon and Washington, the question being on the substitute reported therefor by the Committee of Ways and Means.

The substitute was read, and it appropriates \$300,000, to be expended under the direction of the President, for restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indian tribes on the Pacific; and also makes an appropria-tion of \$120,000 for the purchase of gunpowder

for the Pacific coast.

A debate of great length ensued.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, in the course of the discussion, earnestly defended the people of that Territory from the charges that had been made against them. The war, he declared, had been commenced by the Indians, without the property of the propert had been commenced by the Indians, without any instigation whatever on the part of the whites. He entered into a history of the present difficulties, and urged the immediate passage of the bill, as necessary for the safety of the inhabitants of the Territories of Oregon and Washington. He pressed it as a measure of peace.

Mr. Anderson, of Washington Territory, also contended that the war had been commenced by the Indians, without provocation on the part of the white settlers, and trusted that these ap-

by the Indians, without provocation on the part of the white settlers, and trusted that these appropriations would be made without delay.

Before the question was taken on the substitute, the Committee found itself compelled to rise, for want of a querum. And then, at a quarter past five o'clock, the

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Boston, March 27 .- The Cunard propeller Liverpool dates of the 12th instant.

The political news is of little importance.
The Peace Congress was holding daily sessions,
but nothing of its proceedings had transpired.
Advices from the Crimes say that both armies
are in a state of neutrality. Fifty thousand
British troops were reviewed at Balaklays on
the 5th instant. The White works at Sebastopol were blown up on the 28th of February.

Constantinople advices of the 28th ultimo
state that an Austriau courier had arrived there,

with propositions relative to the Danubian Prin-cipalities.

A financial crisis had occurred at Constanti-A financial crisis had occurred at Constanti-nople. Exchange on London had risen to 137, and on Vienna to 520; the English pound ster-ling rated at 140. The Minister of Finance had appealed to the merchants, inviting them to devise a remedy.

The river Danube was again open for navi-gation, and Llyod's steamers had commenced

unning.

An order to suspend hostilities in Asia had been forwarded to Omer and Selim Pashas. Advices from Norway announce a serious commercial crisis had occurred there. Twenty commercial houses had suspended in Bergen alone.
Prince Jerome Bonaparte had been danger-

ously ill, but was improving.
LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Liverpool, March 12.—Cotton is quiet, but less firm. Sales on Tuesday, 5,000 bales. Breadstuffs slightly advanced on Monday and Tuesday, but remained unchanged to day. Flour advanced 1s., wheat 3s. @ 5d., and corn 1d. Consols for money closed at 91½. Continental exchanges were favorable. Gold was flowing into England, from Paris, Amsterdam,

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Halifax, March 28.—The steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 15th instant, arrived here this evening.

The Collins steamer Atlantic arrived at Liverpool on the 12th instant. Mr. Dallas, who was a passenger, immediately proceeded to the Adelphia Hotel, where a deputation of the American Chamber of Commerce presented him a congratulatory address.

No excitement existed in England respecting American affairs. Nothing definite had transpired respecting the doings of the Peace Conference. All accounts agree on the almost certainty of peace. Advices from Germany and Russia are of the same tone. It was generally rumored that the treaty of peace would

and Russia are of the same tone. It was generally rumored that the treaty of peace would be signed on Saturday. All differences, however, are not yet adjusted; several important disputes, respecting the Danubian Principalities and the Asiatic frontiers, are left undecided, as when the Conference first met. It is rumored that the rectification of the territory and the adjustment of the unarranged differences are to be referred to commissioners on the spot, as the topographical details at hand are very incomplete, and the projected frontier is marked neither by stream nor mountain chain. Sardinia will not be represented in this commission.

commission.

Despatches from Berlin and Vienna state Despatches from Berlin and Vienna state that Prussia has been invited to send representatives to the Conference; that she accepts; and that Baron Manteuffel would leave Berlin on the 14th for Paris, as her plenipotentiary. M. Hatsfield, the Prussian Minister at Paris, would act as second plenipotentiary. The admission of Prussia is said to be specially based on the ground that the discussion respecting the treaty of 1841, by which the Dardanelles were closed to ships of war, is to be begun forthwith. Mr. Palmerston refused in Parliament to answer Mr. d'Israeli's question as to whether Prussia is invited or not. He also refused to say whether Italian affairs are to occupy the attention of the Conference.

er Italian affairs are to occupy the attention of the Conference.

At Liverpool, the lower qualities of cotton had declined an eighth of a penny per pound. The middling and lower grades were unchanged. Breadstuffs had advanced. Brown, Shipley, & Co., quote an advance in flour of 1s. for the week. Western canal 31s. @ 31s. 6s.; Ohio 35s. 6d. @ 37s.; Southern 37s. Wheat was firm, with an upward tendency, at an advance of 4d. @ 6d. White 10s. 6d. @ 11s.; red 9s. 6d. @ 10s. Corn had advanced 1s.; white 34s.; yellow and mixed 33s. 6d. Provisions were buoyant. Consols were quoted at 921 @ 92s.

gentlemen ought to have sense enough to know it.

The Speaker reminded gentlemen that debate was out of order, and insisted upon gentlemen taking their seats.

Order having been restored—
Mr. Ball, of Ohio, moved that the House adjourn; which motion was agreed to—yeas 49, nays 44—no quorum present.

And, at a quarter past five o'clock, the House adjourned.

Friday, March 28, 1856.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

Naval Board had not conformed strictly to the law under which it had been organized.

Mr. Clayton followed, denying that any injustice had been done to the officers.

Mr. Clisyton followed, denying that any injustice had been done to the officers.

Mr. Crittenden addressed the Senate in an impressive speech, against the action of the Board.

Mr. Slidell made a brief response, touching an incidental remark.

Mr. Clayton took the floor again, and, after speaking some time, gave way, on solicitation, to a motion to adjourn.

And the Senate adjourned.

New that, as the production of the persons before the court would serve no practical purpose, he took the responsibility of disobeying the writ, and delivering them over to the claimant.

The court has since taken this answer into consideration, and, believing that the writ of he beas corpus cannot be constitutionally suspended, has directed the prosecuting attorney to file specifications upon which a rule should issue against the marshal to show cause why he should not be attached as for a contempt.

NEW S.

The Prohibitory Law Unconstitutional. The Prohibitory Law Unconstitutional.

We learn by telegraph that the Court of Appeals, New York, have affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court in the Second District, by which the Prohibitory Law was considered unconstitutional. As it is not probable that the law will be deprived of its alleged unconstitutional features during the present session of the Legislature, this affirmation of its unconstitutionality, by the highest legal tribunal in the State, indicates its abrogation.

The bill containing a provision prohibiting the manumission of slaves by will, &c., did no become a law, as is generally supposed. It passed the House, but was tabled in the Senate, one or two days before the close of the session, while undergoing the amendatory process peculiar to that illustrious body.—Richmond Whig. Return of the Arctic.

New York, March 31.—The United States propeller Arctic, Captain Hartstene commanding, returned from her second cruise to-day. During her absence, she fell in with no vessel needing assistance. Latest from Kansas. St. Louis, March 31.—Col. Lane, Senator elect from Kansas, arrived here yesterday, en route for Washington.

The District Court of Kansas meets at Le-

compton on the 7th of April, when the case of the members of the Legislature, the Governor, and other State officers, will be presented to the Grand Jury. Affairs in Kansas were quiet.

Michigan Republican State Convention—Election of Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

The Republicans of Michigan held a Republican State Convention at Ann Arbor, on the 26th instant, and chose the following delegates: Delegates at Large.—E. J. Penniman; alternate, Austin Blair. F. C. Beaman; alternate, Charles T. Mitchell. Noyes L. Avery; alternate, Louis L. Lovell. Thomas I. Drake; alternate, Elbridge G. Gale. Charles T. Gor-

nate, Louis L. Lovell. Thomas I. Drake; alternate, Elbridge G. Gale. Charles T. Gorman; alternate, James Sullivan. George Jerome; alternate, F. W. Curtenius.

Congressional Delegates—First District—Kinsley S. Bingham; alternate, George W. Lee; Edwin Lawrence; alternate, W. H. Patison; Moses A. McNaughten; alternate, Lorenzo Hard. Second District—George A. Coe; alternate, Charles T. Upson; I. P. Christiancy; alternate, Perly Bills; W. J. Baxter; alternate, C. M. Croswell. Third District—Hezekiah G. Wells, B. Strickland, J. B. Kellogg; alternates, S. W. Fowlen, John McKinney, A. H. Morrison. Fourth District—James L. Conger; alternate, Nathan Dickinson; A. P. Davis; alternate, James Seymour; H. B. Shank; alternate, A. W. Williams.

cussing bills relating to the milits and accounts of the Executive committee. Resolutions in regard to the death of Thomas W. Barber were

A resolution from the Senate, to the effect A resolution from the Senate, to the easest that no more business be entertained after the 13th, until after the recess to the 4th of July, was passed—yeas 38, nays 8. On Saturday, the 15th, the Assembly was to adjourn over

Mr. Harlan's Speech.

Washington, March 27.—Judge Collamer came into the Senate to-day too sick to go on with the Kansas debate; so he was allowed to take his turn when the subject next comes up, and Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, obtained the floor for a maiden speech to-day. He is a tall, muscular, strongly-built man, with a countenance expressive of earnestness and resolution. The anticipations of his friends were high, but I think his speech more than fulfilled them. Yet, he has no oratorical graces—at all events, displays none—and he began to speak so low that I feared the audience would not be able to understand him. He soon warmed to his work, however, and spoke loud enough, in a clear, strong voice, not straining it nor hurrying out

nowever, and spoke loud enough, in a clear, strong voice, not straining it nor hurrying out his sentences, but speaking succinctly, deliberately, and emphatically.

Mr. H. proceeded to trace the history of Federal legislation respecting Slavery in the Territories, showing that restriction had been the walks and telegrapes the experience of the street tories, showing that restriction had been the rule, and tolerance the exception, so far as regarded territory previously free, to the passage of the Nebraska bill. But I will not attempt to follow the thread of his argument. Suffice it that it worthily engrossed two hours, and was heard with unalloyed satisfaction by the friends of Free Kansas to its close. Mr. Harlan was born and reared, I believe, in Kentucky, studied for the Congressional winstry and see a picture.

born and reared, I believe, in Kentucky, studied for the Congregational ministry, and, as a pioneer, pitched his tent in Iowa, where he was some years ago elected Superintendent of Schools, by a popular vote of the State. He was chosen to the Senate in place of A. C. Dodge, something over a year since, and first took his seat on the assembling of the present Congress.—Ed. Cor. N. Y. Tribune. Massachusetts Legislature. Boston, March 27 .- In the Assembly, day, a resolution to so amend the Constitution that no person shall hold office in the State, un less born in the United States, was deteated—a two-thirds vote being required. The vot stood, 166 for to 128 against it.

We rejoice that Massachusetts is saved from so disgraceful a policy. Destructive Fire in Galena. Galena, April 1.—A destructive fire occur-red this morning in the heart of our city. It commenced near the De Soto House, and de-stroyed thirty buildings, including the Catholic Church. The De Soto House was saved. Loss

Railroad Accident. Pittsburgh, Pa., March 29.—The train which left Philadelphia this afternoon for this place, was thrown down an embankment fifteen feet,

and was only saved from going into the river by the cars lodging in the trees. Two of the passengers were seriously injured, and others badly bruised. New Orleans, March 26.—The steamer Tex-is has arrived, with Vera Cruz dates of the 22d.

Tamirez was still at Puebla, where he was hem med in by the Government forces. It was reported that he had made propositions to surrender to Comonfort, which the latter rejected. The city of Vera Cruz was quiet. Pennsylvania Opposition Convention. Harrisburg, March 27.—The Union Opposi-tion Convention adjourned sine die at noon to-day, after nominating the following State tick-et: Auditor General, Darwin Phelps; Canal Commissioner, Thomas Cochran; Surveyor Gen-eral, B. Laporte,

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HEALTH FOR THE PROPLE. REMEDIES FOR THE EVILS POINT OUT.

In two former articles have been presented ous, beautiful, graceful, and heatify, the American people are as systematically training their offspring to be feeble, sickly, homely, deformed, and awkward, as much so as if it was a deliberate design. By their wise methods, the Greeks became the strongest, wisest, and most beautiful nation of the Old World. The Anglo-

later ages.

It is the object of this a ticle to point out the course to be pursued for this purpose—a course that would at once remedy past mistakes, and

that would at once remedy past mistakes, and secure future advancement.

The most importast steps have been already indicated, which are to bring the subject to the attention of all the people by the newspaper press, and by introducing into all schools, but especially our common schools, a school book on Physiology and Health, so simplified and interesting that parents as well as children will be led to read it.

Neither adults nor children can be led to obey the laws of health until they understand, not merely what these laws are, but the philosophy of them—the reason why obeying or neglecting them involves evil or good.

Next it is proposed that a system of physical

Next it is proposed that a system of physical training or calisthenic exercises, which is one portion of this book, be made an obligatory portion of school duty in all educational institutions, but especially in our Common Schools.

disobey them, they commit sin as really as when

they lie, or swear, or steal.

Clergymen can set forth the laws of health, and explain their philosophy. They can show to their people how it is that every pair of lungs vitiates one hogshead of air every hour, which should be expelled and replaced by fresh air from without. It can be shown that every householder is guilty of poisoning, who does not provide the proper amount of pure air for all the inmates of the house, and that the most cruel poisoning of all is collecting the young in heated and unventilated school rooms.

Every clergyman, too, can teach his people that intemperance in eating is as fatal to health and as really a sin as intemperance in drink. He can convince them that the American people eat too much fat meat, butter, sugar, and release, that ple eat too much fat meat, butter, sugar, and molasses; that confectionary disorders the stomach; and spices, pepper, and other condiments, excite a false appetite, inducing excess; and that tea, coffee, alcohol, and tobacco, are all alike needlessly stimulating to the nervous system, and causing consequent debility.

So, also, the duty of strengthening and purifying the whole system, by daily ablutions of the whole person in cool water, can be enforced; and those unhealthy modes of clothing that induce debility, deformity, and disease, can be set forth as heinous sins. The wickedness of compressing the vital and lower organs by tight

ing the physical energies. Excess in study, in care, in business, in amusement, in everything that taxes the brain, is our grand nati And there is no direction in which men and women are so unenlightened and so much need instruction from the pulpit as in this. And one reason is, that ministers, teachers, and parents, are themselves so extensively involved in this sin. The brain and nerves of the whole nation

are themselves so extensively involved in this sin. The brain and nerves of the whole nation are wearing down with over-stimulation in drink, diet, tobacco, and mental activity.

The importance of moderation in the plans and duties of life, the need of daily recurring periods of domestic and social relaxation, the duty of regular and proper periods for the brain to rest by sleep, and the necessity for amusements to all who are taxed by cares and responsibilities—these are duties that especially need to be enforced by the solemn sanctions of religion. In thus speaking of amusements as duties, of course no reference is had to those preposterous fashionable gatherings in ill-ventilated rooms, where the stomach is taxed with improper food and drink, the person girt up in murderous fashions, the brain excited by the fascinating dance, when quiet sleep and pure air are its due, and where the benevolent laws of God for our health and happiness are more recklessly violated than in any other circumstances that can be named.

It is especially in reference to the young that the attention of the clergy is invoked. For the last half century, every year has witnessed nevelemands on the brain, by multiplying studies and increasing stimulating motives. Parents, teachers, school committees, and State officors of education, all combine to stimulate, stimulate, with no care to balance the fatal pressure by sufficient exercise and amusement. The result is, the rising generation are coming on with

by sufficient exercise and amusement. The re-sult is, the rising generation are coming on with nale or thick and sallow skin, instead of the ruddy the of former times. The sunken chest, round shoulders, projecting neck, curved spine, de-caying teeth, and, most fatal of all, that sinking caying teeth, and, most fatal of all, that sinking and consequent displacement of all the interior organs, from debility of the supporting muscles; these are becoming the general rule, while the perfectly-formed, ruddy, and vigorous-looking children are the exceptions. The clergy of our country are especially urged to direct their attention to these mournful indications in our schools.

In this connection, the last remay will be suggested—and that is, to secure to our permanent educational institutions endowed foundations, to sustain teachers whose official duty it shall be to teach and enforce the laws of health.

training.

And here may be presented the fact that the American Woman's Educational Association is now making this a prominent object. Its aim is to establish institutions in which there aim is to establish institutions in which there shall be teachers sustained by endowments whose official duty it shall be to see that the pupils are educated to be healthy, and also thoroughly trained to perform properly the disinctive duties of their sex.

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ures Bronchial Affections and all Diseases of the Lungs From the Boston Evening Traveller, Jan. 6. It is perhaps but a simple act of justice to the proprietors of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for us to say that our personal experience in the use of this article has impressed as favorably. One of the proprietors of the Traveller was entirely cured of a severe cough of four months' continuance, by the use of this Balsam; and several of our friends and acquaintance, who have tried the article, have found it of great service in relieving them of severe coughs and shortness of breathing, with which they had been afflicted.

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These exercises are arranged to train and develop every muscle of the body, and can be used in any family or school without apparatus, and without additional room. As much authority is needed to enforce a proper system of physical training as is required to secure intellectual development. The Greeks put this first; we have left it out entirely.

Another indispensable measure is, to enlist the powerful influence of the pulpit. Men, women, and children, need to hear, from the ministers of religion, that the laws of God, and that when they neglect or disobey them, they commit sin as really as when

Boston, Nevember 1, 1850.

Boston, Nevember 1, 1850.

Gentlemen: Although averse to almost everything in the form of patent medicines, I would most cheerfully add my testingony in favor of your invalnable remedy for dyspepsis and general debility.

The course you have pursued in submitting Dr. Green's formula to a chemist of established reputation with the medicial profession, merits the approval of scientific men, and entitles your Orygenated Bitters to the confidence of the pulpit. Men, women, and children, need to hear, from the ministers of religion, that the laws of health are the laws of God, and that when they neglect or disobey them, they commit sin as really as when

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pressing the vital and lower organs by tight dress of every kind; the mischief of sustaining heavy clothing on the hips, instead of the shoulders, and the terriole evils that result from the weight and heat of accumulated clothing around the hips, can be set forth as properly as the evils of intemperance. To oppose the guilty and fatal fashious of dress, requires the authority of those motives that religion alone can Again: the ministers of religion should espeperately be invoked to aid in reducing the excesses of intellectaal, social, political, and business excitements, that keep the brain of this nation at fever heat, and are gradually exhaust. Octavo. Pp. 565. Price \$2.

Syn.—Bad parents abandow their children; men abandow the unfortunate objects of their guilty passions; mare abandowed by their friends; they abandow themsely to unlawful pleasures. A mariner abandows his vessand cargo in a storm; we abandow our houses and precity to an invading army; we Dester a post or statio we Leave the country; forsake companions; relikquis claims; quir business; resign an office; rendunce a pression, or the world; abbidate a throne; surrender town; surrender and the throne; surrender town; surrender and the trust; we abandow measure or an enterprise; foreco a claim or a pleasure in friction, an Atsibeliever of Christianity; an Atheis an unbeliever.

Syn.—An infide! is one who has no belief in divine revelation: unbeliever and disbeliever are terms commonly the companions.

an unbeliever. A unsolvered of contrastanty, an anteness, an unbeliever and disbeliever are terms commonly, but not always; used in the same sense: a skeptic professes to doubt of all things: a deist believer in the existence of God, but disbelieves revelation: an atheist denies the existence of God, but disbelieves revelation: an atheist denies the existence of God, breathings: a commonly used in an ill sense, as synonymous with infidel.

Lan'outes, (lang gwai), n. The mode of utterance; human speech; the speech of one nation; tongue; dialect; idiom; style.

Syn.—Language is a very general term, as we say the language not only of men, but of beasts and bride. Thagua refers to an original language, as the Hebrew tongue. Speech contemplates languages, as broken or out into worde, as the parts of speech, the gift of speech. Every language has its peculiar sideogs. A dialect is an incidental term of a language used by the inhabitants of a particular district. The Greek languages; Greek idiom; Altic dialect. Native or vernacular language; mother tongue. Elegat or good language or style.

Law'raz, n. One versed in law; an attorney.

Syn.—Lawyer is a general term for one who is versed in or who practices law. Barrister, counselfor, and counsel, are terms applied to lawyers who advise and assist clients, and plead for them in a court of justice. An attorney is a lawyer who acts for another, and prepares cases for trial. An advocate is a lawyer who argues causes. A special pleader is one who prepares the written pleading in a cause, A chamber counselfor is a lawyer who gives advice in his office, but does not act in court. A convey-ancer is one who draws writings, by which real estate is transferred. Civilian and jurist are terms applied to such as are versed in the science of law, particularly civil or Roman law. A solicitor is a lawyer to law, particularly civil or Roman law. A solicitor is a lawyer on the laws of nature and nations.

These instances will suffice to show the very great benefit one may receive by havi

will be able to educate himself in the just and proper expression of his thoughts. No library is complete without it.

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everywhere."

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AFFAIRS IN KANSAS TERRITORY. SPEECH OF HON, LYMAN TRUMBULL.

OF ILLINOIS.

In the U.S. Senate, March 14, 1856. on the motion to print thirty-one thousand extra copies of the Reports of the Majority and Minority of the Com-mittee on Territories, in reference to Affairs in Kansas. Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I ask leave to make a report on the resolution referred to the Committee on Printing on Wednesday last, to print sixty-two thousand Printing on Wednesday last, to print sixty-two thousand copies of the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Territories in relation to Kansas affairs. The cost of printing sixty-two thousand extra copies, as proposed by the Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Puon,] will be \$2,213. The Committee on Printing have authorized me to report in favor of printing thirty-one thousand instead of sixty two thousand—just half the number. Sixty-two thousand would give one thousand copies to each Senator; but we have thought that five hundred would be sufficient. It is for the Senate to judge, however. We report in favor

he report of the committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL said: Mr. President. that this report shall go before the country without expressing my dissent. I am aware, sir, that it is here accompanied by a minority report, which, in my judgment, presents this Kansas question in a masterly manner. It utterly refutes the majority report upon the great question at issue; but having been prepared without an opportunity to examine the majority report, it was impossible examine the majority report, it was impossible that it could meet and expose all its unfounded assumptions. Had the two reports gone out together, I would have been content; but, sir, the report of the majority has already been placed before the country, unaccompanied by that of the minority. It was sent out in advance of its delivery to the Senate, and has appeared in a newspaper published in the city of New York before it could be printed in Washington; and containing, as in my judgment it does, many unwarranted assumptions, many inconsistencies, many false as in my judgment it does, many unwarranted assumptions, many inconsistencies, many false deductions from admitted premises, and advanc-ing many erroneous propositions, I cannot consent that it shall now pass from our consideration un-noticed, inasmuch as, losing this opportunity, we may not soon have another to express our views

In the remarks which I have to make, I have no idea of putting myself, or the State which I have the honor in part to represent, in the position of defending any such doctrines as the majority report seeks, by argument rather than by direct assertion, to attribute to those who differ from its conclusions.

I do not intend to justify interference in the internal affairs of Kansas by the people of any portion of the Union, contrary to law, and in violation of the Kansas-Nebraska act. I do not design to justify either insurrection or treason in any quarter; nor am I to be frightened from a statement of what I believe to be the true condition of things in Kansas, by the cry of insurrection statement of what I believe to the cry of insurrection of things in Kansas, by the cry of insurrection where none exist. While opposed and treason where none exist. While opposed to insurrectionists and traitors, I am equally opposed to tyrants and usurpers; and would be as ready to assist in putting down the one as the

other,
I deny, sir, that there is occasion to speak of any of the inhabitants of Kansas as traitors to this Government, or that there is any insurrec-tion in that Territory, such as has been indicated in some of the documents which have been sent to this body.

In discussing this matter, it is important to keep in view the distinction between a State and a Territorial Government. Much is said in the report before us of the injustice of one State interfering in the domestic affairs of another—much report before us of the injustice of one State inter-fering in the domestic affairs of another—much about the impropriety of attempting to impose an inequality on any of the States. Is there any man in this land who ever thought that the citi-zens of one State had a right to interfere with the domestic institutions of any other State, or is there one who denies that the States of this Union are entitled to send rights? It that the position

there one who denies that the States of this Union are entitled to equal rights? Is that the position of those who have opposed the measure which has caused the present agitation, and is threatening us with civil war?

Sir, the people whom I in part represent entertain no such views. The people of the State of Illinois, permit me to say, are loyal to this Union, to the Constitution, and all provisions of the Constitution; and when they condemned the departure from the measures of 1850 by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the opening afresh of this dangerous Slavery question—which, to use the language of the distinguished Senator from Michigan, [Mr. Cars.] is the only question "which can ever put to hazard our Union and safety"—they had not the remotest idea of interfering with the domestic institutions of the States. Why, I ask, is it eternally thrust in the faces of those who oppose the extension of Slavery into free territory, ask, is it eternally thrust in the faces of those who oppose the extension of Slavery into free territory, that they want to produce an inequality among the States? Whether Slavery shall be permitted to extend into Territories belonging to the United States from which it was excluded by acts of Congress for more than a generation, is quite another thing from going into the States, and interfering with the institution there. Persons who were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and who are now opposed to the spread of Slavery to the Territory it made free, are not Abolitionists, though they may be falsely so called. The expression "abolitionize" appears in this report, is sometimes used in this Chamber, as also the epithet "Black Republican;" but I trust that neither Senators nor the people are to be driven from a just consideration of public measures by

Having said thus much, I propose to refer to some portions of this report. And the first proposition to which I desire to call attention is the argument to show that the power of Congress to regulate the Territories of the United States is derived from that clause in the Constitution which authorizes the admission of new States into the Union argument to an absolute right. Congress is not bound to authorize the admission of new States into the Union every new State which precisits derived; it is enough that it exists; but in hunting for that power, it occurs to me that one of the last causes from which the committee seek to derive it. The power to admit new States into the Union servery new State which precisits and the Union state of the Union state of the Union state into the Union every new State which precisits and the Union state of the Union state of the Union state of the Union state into the Union every new State which precisits is derived; it is enough that it exists; but in hunting for that power, it cocurs to me that one of the last causes from which the committee seek to derive it. The power to admit it exists is into the Union every new State which precision of new States into the Union every new State which precision of new States into the Union every new State which precision of new States into the Union every new State which precision of new States into the Union every new State which precision of new States into the Union every new State which precision of new States into the Union every new State which precision of new States into the Union every new State which precision of new States into the Union every new State which precision of new States into the Union every new State which precision of new States into the Union every new State which precision of new States into the Union every new State which precision of new States into the Union every new State which precision of new States into the Union every new State which precision of new States into the Union every new State which precision of very few years ago—by men in the South as well as in the North.

Having said thus much, I propose to refer to admission into the Union?

tions respecting the property belonging to the 'United States." But, sir, they did not stop there. They said respecting "the territory" as well as the "other" property, and it should be borne in mind that the framers of the Constitution were laying the foundations for a political Government. The great object in view was to prepare a Constitution for the government of persons, not merely to regulate the sale of Iands. At that very time there was belonging to the United States the Northwestern Territory, and provision had then been made for its government. Some of the very men in the Convention which formed the Constitution had co-operated in passing the Ordinance of 1787 respecting that Territory, and they doubtless incorporated this clause in the Contitution with the very intention of continuing

the power to govern it.
In view of these facts, is it reasonable to suppose that they intended the word "territory" in pose that they intended the word "territory" in that limited sense which the committee have so. Congress will act on that question when it arises. When Kansas shall present herself, with Sir, there are other clauses in the Constitution of the United States from which this power might

that limited sense which the committee have thought proper to give it?

Sir, there are other clauses in the Constitution of the United States from which this power might be derived. There is the treaty-making power. Can it be said that this great Government was formed with authority to declare war and make peace, and yet was left without the power to provide a temperature of the countries it. vide a temporary Government for the countries it might, at any time, by the chances of war, coner and possess? We should not be an inde endent nation if we had not this power to acquire territory by the force of arms, and, when we obtained it, to protect and govern its inhabit-ants until they should become sufficiently numerus to form a State Government for themselves. But, sir, I will not dwell on this. The power

But, sir, I will not dwell on this. The power is admitted, but it is admitted to a very limited extent. Here I wish to point out one of the inconsistencies of the report. It says:

"So far as the organization of a Territory may be necessary and proper as a means of carrying into effect the provision of the Constitution for the admission of new States, and when exercised with reference only to that end, the power of the constitution for the same and endities the provision of the constitution for the admission of new States, and when exercised with reference only to that end, the power of the constitution that the provision of the constitution that the power of the constitution of the constitution that the power of the constitution that the po Congress is clear and explicit; but beyond that tion is here broadly laid down, that

beyond the point of providing the means of carry-ing into effect the provision for the admission of new States, the power to govern the Territories does not exist. Is that true? Can it be maintained? Is it one of the necessary means, in order to admit a Territory into the Union as a State, that Congress should govern it before it comes exercise of the power conferred by in? Is the exercise of the power conferred by the Kansas-Nebraska act necessary for the admission of those Territories as States into the Union? What is that act? A long law, containing thirty-seven sections, and providing for those Territories Governors and Legislatures, judges and marshals; defining the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, and providing all the machinery for the Territorial Governments. I desire to know what the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, or any of these previous have to do with the adany of these provisions, have to do with the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State? Can the position be maintained for a moment, that it is necessary or proper, as preliminary to the admission of a State into this Union, that Congress should declare that a Territorial justice of the peace should not have jurisdiction in cases exceeding \$100, or relating to real estate? If the assumptions of this report are correct, such is the case; for we are told that it is only when the power of Congress is exercised in reference to the admission of a new State, that it has an right to legislate for a Territory, and of course will not be contended that the Kansas-Nebrask act is not constitutional. Again, it is said:

"The act of Congress for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska was designed to conform to the spirit and letter of the Federal Constitution, by preserving and maintaining the fundamental principle of equality among all the States of the Union, notwithstanding the restriction contained in the eighth section of the act of the 6th of March, 1820, preparator, to the admission of Missouri in

I would like to know from the committee what under heaven the organization of a Territorial Government in Kansas has to do with equality among all the States? What has it to do with the equality of right between New York and Ohio, Illinois and Georgia? Still, that is the object which is avowed, to preserve equality among the States, and that "notwithstanding the restriction contained in the eighth section of the act of the 6th of March, 1820, preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, which assumed to deny to the people forever the right to settle the question of Slavery for themselves, provided they should make their homes and organize States north of 36° 30′ north latitude." Did the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union assume what is here charged? That provision, in my judgment, has been very much misunderstood. It is a provision relating to the "territory" north of 36° 30' north latitude, and not to the States to be formed out of the territory of the states of th latitude, and not to the States to be formed out of it. I have not the provision before me, but I know that it provides, substantially, that "in all that territory" north of 30° 30', Slavery shall be forever prohibited. The word "forever" occurs in it; and that word seems to be very potent, in the estimation of some gentlemen; but, like the word "hereafter," or any other word used in a law in reference to a Territory, it ceases to have effect whenever the Territory ceases to exist. After the Territory is admitted into the Union as State, the laws providing for its government. After the Territory is admitted into the Union as a State, the laws providing for its government white a Territory become nugatory, unless some provision be made for their continuance.

It is conceded by all, that any of the old States may abolish or establish Slavery at pleasure; and, as a new State is admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, it has, when admitted, the same right, whether there had been an inhibition against Slavery while it was a Territory.

admitted, the same right, whether there had been an inhibition against Slavery while it was a Territory or not. The Missouri Compromise would therefore have an end as fast as the Territory south of 36° 30' was formed into States and admitted into the Union. The provision applies in terms to the "territory," and not to the States which might afterwards be formed out of that territory. The constant attempt to make prominent the equality of the States, as if somebody doubted it, and to assimilate States to Territories, is only Calculated to confine the mind. It is de-

admission into the Union. The power to pass such an act may be derived, perhaps, from the clause in the Constitution of the United States which authorizes the admission of new States; and the very fact that a new law is necessary of Kansas, in order to admit it into the Union, shows that the first act was not passed with that view. The first act does not provide for the admission of Kansas as a State; and yet we are gravely told in this document, that the only power which the Congress of the United States has to form a Territorial Government is that which is derived from the power to admit a new State!

I have no difficulty, myself, in finding the power in that other clause of the Constitution which declares that "Congress shall have power" to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the word "territory" merely to land. The men who framed our Constitution understood the English language. They would not have used more words than were necessary to express the idea they had in view. If the design was simply to allow Congress under that provision to make needful rules and regulations respecting the property of the United States, why say "the territory or other property pelonging to the continuous provisions were stricken out.

In advocating these views, I am committing no-body but myself, for I am not speaking for any political organization in the country. I would not understee to speak for Senators on the opposite side of this Chamber, although from child not understee to speak for Senators on the opposite view is side of this Chamber, although from child not understee to speak for Senators on the opposite view is dee of this Chamber, although from child not understee to speak for Senators on the opposite view is dee of this Chamber, although from child not understee to speak for Senators on the opposite view is dee of this Chamber, although from child not understee to speak for Senators on the opposite view of my shill be proposited from the power to my shill be proved to my shill be proved to my shill b

own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

Why thrust into this provision the word State? as if there were somebody in the country who wanted Congress to legislate Slavery into a State or out of a State? No person, as far as I know, maintains such a position; and it is well known that this clause in the Kansas-Nebraska act, couched in the language in which it is, has given rise to various constructions in different parts of the Union. I believe it is the universal understanding with Southern men, that under this provision they have a right to go with their slaves into the Territory of Kansas, and hold them there as such. A majority of those who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska act, and who carvoted for the Kansas-Nebraska act, and who carried it through Congress, understand that the moment the Missouri Compromise was repealed, those Territories were open to the admission of Slavery. This has been the practical operation of the law. I have in my possession the proceedings of a mass meeting held in the Territory of Kansas, as early as September, 1854, before any Territorial Legislature convened, and of course before there was any legislative action in the Territory on the subject of Slavery. Among their resolutions I find these, endorsing the principles of the Kansas Squatter Society:

"That Kansas Territory, and as a consequence the State of Kansas, of right should be, and therefore shall be, Slave Territory.

therefore shall be, Slave Territory.
"We hereby declare that, as this [Squatters' society embraces nine-tenths of the present set

tlers of this Territory, we are entitled to and will exercise the right of expelling from the Territory, or otherwise punishing, any individual or individuals who may come among us, and by act, conspiracy, or other illegal means, en-tice away our slaves, or clandestinely attempt in any way or form to affect our rights of prop-

'in any way or form to affect our rights of prop'erty in the same."
How did it happen that there were slaves in
the Territory at that early day, and that ninetenths of the settlers should resolve to expel from
the Territory any individual who should attempt
to affect their right of property in the same, unless, in the absence of any local law on the subject, the pro-slavery party supposed they had a
right to hold slaves in the Territory? This action of the Squatters' Society took place before right to hold slaves in the Territory? This action of the Squatters' Society took place before the first emigrants who went to Kansas under the patronage of the Emigrant Aid Society had arrived in the Territory, and shows, not only the construction the Squatters' Society put on the Kansas-Nebraska act, but a fixed determination, from the outset to force Slaveny into Kansas. ansas-Nebraska act, but a fixed determination om the outset, to force Slavery into Kansas b

I am aware that the Kansas act was differently I am aware that the Kansas act was differently understood in some other parts of the Union. The distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. Cass] believes, if I understand his position correctly, that Slavery cannot exist without a municipal law to protect it; and that, in the absence of any local law on the subject, Slavery cannot legally exist in any of our Territories. That was the doctrine of the whole country a few years ago. The committee have not thought proper to tell us, in this lengthy report, whether it is the doctrine now. Such was formerly the law, South as well as North. I wish to read an extract, not however, from this report, which I have taken

as well as North. I wish to read an extract, not however, from this report, which I have taken upon this subject. It is this:

"The relation of owner and slave is, in the States of the Union in which it has legal existence, a creature of municipal law. Although, perhaps, in none of them a statute introducing it as to the blacks can be produced, it is believed that in all, statutes were passed for regulating and dissolving it."

Here is a direct assertion that Slavery, in the States where it exists, is a creature of municipal law; and from what source do you suppose it somes? Probably the "New England Emigrant Aid Society" have advanced that opinion. No, sir; it is the doctrine promulgated in the State of Louisiana, by its Supreme Court, (14 Martin's Louisiana Reports, 401.) Again, I read from another decision:

"Slavery is condemned by reason and the laws

"Slavery is condemned by reason and the laws

at it in the light in which it is presented in this report. I will not travel out of the record after rumors, as has sometimes been charged, but will take the statements of the report itself, and then call the attention of the Senate to the doctri which were promulgated when the Kansas-Ne braska act was passed, and ask whether there h anything in the action of the Emigrant Aid So-ciety, as set forth, not as argued, in the report, at all inconsistent with the doctrines which were promulgated on all sides of the Senate when that act was under consideration. The report

says:

"Although the act of incorporation does no distinctly declare that the company was formed for the purpose of controlling the domestic in-stitutions of the Territory of Kansas, and forc-Ing it into the Territory of Kansas, and fore-ing it into the Union with a prohibition of Slavery in her Constitution, regardless of the rights and wishes of the people, as guarantied by the Constitution of the United States, and secured by their organic law, yet the whole the movement, the circumstances in which it had its origin, and the professions and avowals of all engaged in it, render it certain and und niable that such was its object."

'niable that such was its object."

Thus the charge is distinctly made, that the object of the Emigrant Aid Society was, "regard-less of the rights and wishes of the people, as guarantied by the Constitution of the United States, and secured by their organic law," "to force Kansas into the Union with a prohibition of Slaves in the Constitution." of Slavery in her Constitution.' of Slavery in her Constitution." Let us see how that charge compares with the declarations of Senators at the time the bill was under consideration. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Hale] took the trouble, a few days since, to read to the Senate the opinions of Senators, both from the North and the South, delivered when that bill was pending; and I think he read the the remarks of the read down. Senators in when that bill was pending; and I think he read from the remarks of ten or a dozen Senators, in which they stated in the strongest language that the question of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was of no practical importance, and that Slavery could never go to Kansas. It was then asserted, by some of the advocates of the bill, that every sensible man knew, and every candid man would admit, that soil and climate forbade the would admit, that soil and climate forbade the introduction of slaves into the Nebraska-Kansas region, which is all above 36° 30′. This opinion was sustained, as the Senator from New Hampshire proved, by Mr. Pettit, of Indiana; Mr. Hunter, of Virginia; Mr. Toucey, of Connecticut; Mr. Thomson, of New Jersey; Mr. Brodhead, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Badger, of North Carolina; Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, (who quotes, as sustaining him in his opinion, "what everybody knew:") Mr. Douglas, of Illinois: Mr. Dixon. knew;") Mr. Douglas, of Illinois; Mr. Dixon, of Kentucky; Mr. Jones, of Tennessee; and Mr. Cass, (who quotes all these.) All these Senators, except Mr. Everett, were advocates of the bill; and it was proclaimed on all sides of the Senate that no practical importance attached to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, because Kan-sas was not intended to be a slave Territory, and sas was not intended to be a slave Territory, and Slavery would never go there. One Senator, on a previous occasion, had said, "I know of no 'man who advocates the extension of Slavery 'over country now free." This was very strong language, and it is to be found in a speech delivered in the Senate, in 1849, by the author of the report upon which I am commenting, and afterwards reported in the Congressional Globe. It was proclaimed to the world by the advocates of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, that Kansas was to be a free Territory. It was said on the face of the bill that its intention was "not to legislate Slavery into" the Territory. Then, let me ask, how did the Emigrant Aid Society, as is charged in this report, act "regardless of the rights and wishes of the people," as secured by the organic act, in aiding to settle Kansas with a free State population? It was proclaimed to the citizens act, in aiding to settle Kansas with a free State population? It was proclaimed to the citizens of Massachusetts, that Kansas was to be a free State. Gentlemen from the South said they expected nothing else. Still, when a society is formed for the purpose of aiding emigrants to settle in it as a free Territory, and to make it a free State, they are charged with acting "regardless of the principles" of the Kansas-Nebraska

act!

Again, the report states that the society secured the color of legal authority to sanction their proceedings, and acted "in perversion of the plain provisions of an act of Congress." The objects of the Emigrant Aid Society, as set out in the report, are said to be, to aid emigrants going to Kansas, with the expectation that it will be a free State. Was not that your expectation here? Now, it is charged upon those who went to work to accomplish the very object which you yourselves said was to be brought about, that they acted "in perversion of the plain provisions of an act of Congress." A plain statement of facts is all that is necessary to expose the unfairness of this part of the report. Let the people—the candid and the considerate, those not led by impulse and prejudice, but by their reason and judgment—look at the facts, and ask themselves if the persons assisted on their way to Kansas by

ize, and carry into effect a system of emigration similar to that of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company, for the avowed purpose of counteracting the effects, and protecting themselves and their domestic institutions from the consequences of that company's operations.

"The material difference in the character of

the two rival and conflicting movements consists in the fact, that the one had its origin in an aggressive, and the other in a defensive pol-icy; the one organized in pursuance of the pro-visions and claiming to act under the authority visions and claiming to act under the authority of a legislative enactment of a distant State, whose internal prosperity and domestic security did not depend upon the success of the movement; while the other was the spontaneous action of the people living in the immediate vicinity of the theatre of operations, excited by a sense of common danger to the necessity of protecting their own firesides from the apprehended horrors of servile insurrection and intestine war." testine war." I could bring the President of the United States

as a witness against these assumptions; for he has told us, in his special message on Kansas affairs, in alluding to the action of the Emigrant Aid Society, that its action was "far from justifying the illegal and reprehensible counter-movements which ensued."

Now, sir, what are the facts? Will those two movements bear comparison at all? Are they of the same character? The report sets forth, in its most objectionable features, no doubt, the action of the Emigrant Aid Society, and it amounts simply to this: that it was taking measures to aid persons on their way to Kansas for the settlement of the country, to remain there as settlers. There is not a particle of evidence in the report—it is not even asserted—that the emigrants who went forth under the patronage of the Emigrant Aid Society did not go to Kansas to reside. There may be an argument in the report against persons who went there under the patronage of that society without the intention of residing; but there is no allegation that any such did go. Well, sir, what are the facts in reference to the

organizations in the western counties of Missouri? I shall not detain the Senate by going over a minute history of the transactions on that border. The Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Wilson, a few days ago, did that; and he showed that men went into Kansas from Missouri in organ-ized companies, with music beating and banners flying; that they went to the polls, took posses-sion of them, and voted; that in that Territory, where there were but 2,877 voters when the census was taken in February, more than 6,000 votes were cast in the month of March following. He read from papers to show that the Missourians returned in companies to their homes, after the election was over. The matter was of public notoriety. Everybody knew it. Is there any instance where the Emigrant Aid Society, or persons sent out under its patronage, ever drown man from the polls? It is not pretended. there any comparison between the peaceable emigrant who goes into a Territory to settle and re side, and an army of invaders who go there to impose laws on its defenceless inhabitants? To show the spirit of the men upon the Missouri order, and those affiliated with them in Kansas I will read an article from the Squatter Sovereig of May 29, 1855, which was before the Legisla

ture met; this is it: "From reports now received of Reeder, he neve "From reports now received of Reeder, he never intends returning to our borders. Should he do so, we, without hesitation, say that our people ought to hang him by the neck like a traitor ous dog as he is, so soon as he puts his unhallowed feet upon our shores.

"Vindicate your characters and the Territory; and should the ungrateful dog dare to come among us again, hang him to the first rotten tree.

tree.

"A military force to protect the ballot-box! other power, attempt such a course in this, or any portion of the Union, and that day will never be forgotten."

The paper which contained this article has launting at its head these words; "In this paper the laws of Congress are published by authority." The editors of the paper are "Stringfellow and Kelly." It will be remembered that the election for members of the Legislature took place on the 30th of March, 1855. In the Squatter Sovereign of April 1, following, s published this article:

"Indupunduncu, March 31, 1855. "INDEPENDENCE, March 31, 1855.

"Several hundred emigrants from Kansas have just entered our city. They were preceded by the Westport and Independence brass bands. They came in at the west side of the public square, and proceeded entirely around it, the bands cheering us with fine music, and the emigrants with good news. Immediately following the bands were about two hundred horsemen, in regula, order; following these were one hundred and fifty wagons, carriages, &c. They gave repeated cheers for Kansas and Missouri. They report that not an Anti-Slavery man will

"It has been charged, and widely circulated that the Legislature, in order to perpetuate their rule, had passed a law prescribing the qualifica-tion of voters, by which it is declared 'that any one may vote who will swear allegiance to th one may vote who will swear allegiance to the Fugitive Slave Law, the Kansas and Nebraska Bill, and pay one dollar; such is declared to be the evidence of citizenship, such the qualification of voters. In reply to this, we say that no such law was ever passed by the Legislature. The law prescribing the chilification of voters expressly provides that the antitle a person to vote he must be twenty-one years of are an vote, he must be twenty-one years of age, an actual inhabitant of this Territory and of the county or district in which he offers to vote, and shall have paid a Territorial tax. There no law requiring him to pay a dollar tax as a qual ification to vote." We happen to have the laws here, and I wish to call attention to some of their provisions. In chapter 138 of the Kansas Statutes is this pro-

"In addition to the provisions of the act entitled 'An act for the collection of the revenue. the sheriff of each and every county shall, on or before the first Monday of October, 1855, collect the sum of one dollar, as a poll tax, from each person in the said Territory of Kansas who may be entitled to vote in said Territory, as is provided in the said act to which this is supple mentary."

In chapter 66 of the same book, the qualificaion of voters is prescribed as follows:
"Every free white male citizen of the United a citizen oy treaty or otherwise, and over the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an inhabitant of this Territory, and of the county or district in which he offers to vote, and shall have paid a Territorial tax, shall be a qualified

Section thirteen declares: "It shall be the duty of the sheriff to have his tax-book at the place of holding elections, and to receive, receipt for, and enter upon his taxbook, all taxes which may be tendered him on the day of any election."

Do not these statutes prove the truth of the allegation which the office-holders' Convention has undertaken to deny? Is it not true that any inhabitant may vote who will pay his dollar tax? is not every voter required to pay the tax? Is not the sheriff required to be present at the polls to receive it? s any residence necessary? Not a day. It is enough if he who claims the right of suffrage is at the time an "inhabitant" of the Territory and district where he offers to vote. We all understand how this word "inhabitant" We all understand how this word "inhabitant" may be construed so as to require nothing mose than inhabitancy at the moment of voting.

Mr. COLLAMER. I will remark to the gentleman, if he will allow me, that the law requiring a poll tax, and providing for its collection was to take effect immediately; and the other law which he has read was to take effect in October, 1856. One was the dollar tax, and the other fifty cent tax; and provision was made for paying at any time a man pleased.

Mr. TRUMBULL. I think, then, that the allegations which have gone abroad are fully sustained by an examination of the statutes themselves, and that the Convention of Kansas officeselves, and that the Convention of Kansas office-holders were themselves mistaken. Another section of the election law declares that any person offering to vote shall be presumed entitled to vote; but if his right is challenged, he is required to swear to support the Kansas-Nebraska act and the Fugitive Slave Law. There are many persons who would object to swearing to sustain the Fugitive Slave Law; and are they to be demissed of the right of suffers on that account? prived of the right of suffrage on that account? I will not undertake to justify people who set at defiance the Fugitive Slave act. My opinion is, that under the Constitution of the country the owners of slaves have a right to a reasonable

owners of slaves have a right to a reasonable law for their reclamation when they escape.

These are my views. I avow them here and everywhere. But, while such is my opinion, I do not think it proper to prevent an individual who thinks differently, and who believes the Fugitive Slave Law to be unconstitutional, from voting. There are persons, South as well as North, who believe it to be unconstitutional; and to require of such persons, or any person, an eath to support it as a qualification to vote, is oppressive. There are features in the Fugitive Slave act repulsive to many persons. No man wants to take an eath to assist in apprehending runaway negoes.

Again, it is said, in reference to this election "It is difficult to see how a more guarded law could be framed for the purpose of protecting the purity of elections and the sanctity of the ballot-box."

It is difficult to see how a more guard ould be framed than that which permits as itizen of twenty-one years of age to vote, a inhabitant of the Territory, and pays a

of self-government, in subordination to the Conto their organic law, passed by Congress it pursuance of that instrument." Nobody ever doubted that they had a right to

exercise all the privileges, not of self-government, but of government, conferred upon them by the organic act. If the word "self" had been left out, the sentence would have been complete, and consistent with the one which precedes it.

report says:
"These rights and privileges are all derived "These rights and privileges are all derived from the Constitution, through the act of Congress, and must be exercised and enjoyed in subjection to all the limitations and restrictions which that Constitution imposes, "Hence it is clear that the people of the Territory have no inherent sovereign right under the Constitution of the United States to annul the laws and resist the authority of the Territorial Government which Congress has established in obedience to which Congress has established in obedience to the Constitution."

There is the whole doctrine clearly stated.

There is the whole doctrine clearly stated. The people of a Territory have no inherent rights to pass laws except in accordance with the charter granted them by Congress. This was the doctrine of the fathers of the Republic; and I rejoice exceedingly that the committee have come to this conclusion in their report. I hope we shall hear no more about this idea of sovereignty in a Continuous side of the continuous sides. Territory—an idea utterly inconsistent with its existence as a part of the Union. Two sovereign ties cannot exist within the same dominion. On

ties cannot exist within the same dominion. One must be subject to the other.

The committee attribute the origin of the difficulties in Kansas to an attempt to violate the principle of the organic act. What this principle is, the report does not explain, except in the confused language of the Kansas-Nebraska act, which, as has already been shown, is understood differently in different parts of the Union.

Sir, I do not trace these difficulties to violations of the mongrel principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act. That act contains no definite, faxed, and certain principle. It is admitted in the report that all the powers of the people of the Territory are in subordination to Congress, and are held in abeyance by Congress so long as the Territory lasts. There is no principle established by the Territorial act, which has been violated. That act professed to throw the whole Territory open to competition, or rather the authors of the bell reported to helicate and informed the country.

act professed to throw the whole Territory open to competition, or rather the authors of the bill professed to believe, and informed the country, that Slavery was not intended to go into Kansas or Nebraska; that nobody expected it. It was but natural, then, that those persons who were opposed to Slavery, and who preferred to live in a community where Slavery did not exist, should have flocked to that Territory which they were told was to be free. This violated no principle of the law.

of the law.
What, then, sir, is the occasion of the excite what, then, sir, is the occasion of the excitement now existing throughout the length and breadth of this land? I will tell you. It has its origin solely in that one fatal mistake made two years ago, when the Missouri Compromise was repealed. If the policy adopted in 1850, which was to leave the question of Slavery in a country, when organized into a Territory, in the condition Congress found it at the time, had been adhered to, there would have been no difficulty; we should have had no Slavery agitation: and at this time to, there would have been no difficulty; we should have had no Slavery agitation; and at this time there would have been no occasion for proclamations from the President, nor orders from the Secretary of War, to enforce the laws in any part of the country at the point of the bayonet. The policy of 1850 was a let-alone policy. Congress at that time found the territory which we had acquired during the Mexican war with an existing law prohibiting Slavery; and what did Congress do? Did it repeal that law? Certainly not; but it organized the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, leaving the law as it found it. It was then contended on this floor by Senators North and South, and I could read by the hour from the opinions of the most distinguished men of this body at that time, to show, that the Mexican laws by which Slavery was abolished were left in full force. That was the opinion of the distinguished Senator from Michigan.

The Committee on Territories, who reported the first Nebraska bill, stated that it would be a departure from the policy adopted in 1850, which

first Nebraska bill, stated that it would be a departure from the policy adopted in 1850, which was to leave the Territories of Utah and New Mexico as Congress found them, with the Mexican law untouched, if they were now to introduce a provision to repeal the eighth section of the act for admitting Missouri into the Union; and, therefore, they recommended not to repeal that provision. Afterwards different counsels prevailed, and it is to those different counsels prevailed, and it is to those different counsels that we owe all the excitement, and all the agitation, and all the danger, which have grown out of this question. Such was the opinion of the distinguished Senator from Michigan at the time the Nebraska bill was under consideration; and, in the commencement of his remarks on that occasion, he

THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 3.

Street, by tittee of the Consistence of the control of the contr

The state of the property which is a proposal or specific property with the property which is a property or with the property which is a p

December last; that it was gotten up, as appears from the documents themselves, upon false rumors, and without sufficient cause. The first we know of this difficulty is in a telegraphic dispatch from the Governor, Wilson Shannon, as follows:

"WESTPORT, MISSOURI, December 1, 1855. "I desire authority to call on the United States "I desire authority to call on the United States forces at Leavenworth to preserve the peace of this Territory; to protect the sheriff of Douglas county, and enable him to execute the legal process in his hands. If the laws are rot executed, civil war is inevitable. An armed force of one thousand men, with all the implements of war, it is said, are at Lawrence. They have rescued a prisoner from the sheriff, burnt houses, and threatened the lives of vitigers. Immediate threatened the lives of citizens. Immediate assistance is desired. This is the only means to save bloodshed.

" Particulars by mail. WILSO
" His Excellency Franklin Pierce." WILSON SHANNON. Now, sir, on what was Governor Shannon's ispatch founded? On Sheriff Jones's letter aspace founded? On Sherin Jones's letter, elling him that Branson, a person arrested on a eace-warrant, had been rescued by an armed ody of between forty and fifty men, as the Govrnor writes; but of between thirty and forty, as Suckley, who was present at the time of the res

ne, swears.

This was the immediate and the main cause of that modest request of Sheriff Jones for "three thousand men to aid him in the execution of the warrants in his hands, and to protect him and his prisoner from violence." The prisoner alluded o was Coleman, who had killed Dow, but who loes not appear from the papers communicated o have been at the time in the sheriff's custody. The affidavits of Jones the sheriff, of Buckley, The affidavits of Jones the sheriff, of Buckley, who sued out the peace-warrant against Branson, of Hargis, and the letter of Clark to the Governor, all bear date subsequent to the Governor's dispatch to the President, and could not, therefore, have furnished the grounds on which it was sent. To go still further back, we find there was a very slight excuse, either for the suing out of the peace-warrant, or the conduct of Jones in arresting Branson. At the risk of making myself somewhat tedious, I will read a portion of Buckley's affidavit, made on the 6th of December, 1855, as he gives the origin of the siege of Lawrence. He swears:

wears:
"That he was informed on good authority, and which he believed to be true, that Jacob Bran-son had threatened his life, both before and after the difficulty between Coleman and Dow, which led to the death of the latter. I underwhich led to the death of the latter. I under-stood that Branson swore that deponent should not breathe the pure air three minutes after I returned, this deponent at this time having gone down to Westport, in Missouri; that it was these threats, made in various shapes, that made this deponent really fear his life, and which in-duced him to make affidavit against the said Branson, and progress a peace-warrant to issue Branson, and procure a peace-warrant to issue, and be placed in the hands of the sheriff of Douglas county; that this deponent was with the said sheriff (S. J. Jones) at the time the said Branson was arrested, which took place about two or three o'clock in the morning; that Branson was in bed when he was arrested by about two or three o'clock in the morning; that Branson was in bed when he was arrested by said sheriff; that no pistol or other weapon was presented at the said Branson, by any one; that after the arrest, and after the company with the sheriff had proceeded about five miles in the direction of Lecompton, the county seat of Douglas county, the said sheriff and his posse were set upon by about between thirty and forty men, who came out from behind a house, all armed with Sharpe's rifles, and presented their guns cocked, and called out who they were; and said Branson replied, that they had got him a prisoner; and these armed men called on him to come away. Branson then went over on their aide, and Sheriff Jones said they were doing something they would regret hereafter, in resisting the laws; that he was sheriff of Douglas county, and as such had arrested Branson. These armed men replied, that they had no laws, no sheriff, and no Governor; and that they knew no laws but their guns. The sheriff, being overpowered, said to these men, that if they took him by force of arms, he had no more to say, or something to that import, and then we rode off."

Jones's account of the farcible resuse agrees substantially with that of Buckley. Buckley's complaint against Branson was founded upon rumor. It scarcely amounted to sufficient to justify a justice of the peace in issuing a warrant. When the warrant was issued, it afforded no sort of excuse for the arrest of Branson at the time and place and in the manner it was made.

Branson was the friend of Dow, who had been killed a few days before by Coleman, who had escaped; the neighborhood was excited, party feeling ran high, Branson was quietly sleeping at home, when, at the dead bour of night, his dwelling was entered by Jones and his poase of ten men, of whom Buckley, who had sworn out

the peace-warrant, was one; the arrest was mad and Branson was hurried off in the darkness onight in the direction of a distant county sea

the time the proclamation was issued.

But the order of the Secretary of War to Colonels Sumner and Cooke is still more objectionable than the President's proclamation. The material part of it is as follows:

"If, therefore, the Governor of the Territory
finding the ordinary course of judicial proceed ings and the powers vested in United State marshals inadequate for the suppression of in surrectionary combinations or armed resistant to the execution of the law, should make requi sition upon you to furnish a military force to aid him in the performance of that official duty, you are hereby directed to employ for that purpose such part of your command as may in you

formation which was in the State Department

judgment consistently be detached from their ordinary duty." Would the officers to whom this order is directed be authorized to go to the assistance of the Governor, to repel the expected invasion from the order is only designed to allow the United States forces to be used to prevent the Free State men within the Territory from organizing and arming to protect themselves against the appre-hended invasion, it is both cruel and unjust. I can hardly think the order could have been so intended. But the point has been made before and never satisfactorily answered. The order is unfortunately worded, to say the least; and it is much to be regretted that it should have been a framed as to give color even to the idea that the General Government was more willing to use its
power to put down insurrection in the Territory than invasion from without. Senators have justified and commended the entire action of the Executive in reference to Kansas affairs; but, for my part, I can see no justification in the docu-ments before us for such a proclamation and such orders as have been issued. When an invading orders as have been issued. When an invaling army marched into Kansas, and controlled its elections by driving its inhabitants from the polls, we were told the President had no such official knowledge of the fact as would justify his interference to protect the ballot-box. How is it that he could neither see nor hear of those invasions, in utter disregard of an act of Congress, and yet is according to the product of the could neither see. is so ready, without any official information, to take notice of an opposition to the enactments of a spurious Territorial Legislature? The fact that Governor Reeder did not officially notify him of the Missouri invasions is no excuse. It is the duly of the President to see that the laws of the United States the first him secretary and if Reeder ted States be faithfully executed; and if Reedel neglected his duty, he should have removed him.
It cannot be that the President was uninformed of the manner in which the elections in Kansas were carried; the facts were proclaimed throughout the land, and known to everybody.

I would not cargain the President for making I would not censure the President for making use of the army of the United States to prevent use of the army of the United States to prevent civil war in Kansas, or to put down resistance to acts of Congress; but I hope never to see the United States soldlers enzaged in forcing submission to the barbarous and inhuman acts of that spurious Legislature which was forced upon the people of Kansas by violence and against their will. As a remedy for existing evil, if Congress will not restore the Missouri Compromise, it ought at least to annul the present Territorial acts, and give the actual settlers an opportunity to elect a Legislature for themselves—a

torial acts, and give me attend to themselves—a unity to elect a Legislature for themselves—a privilege which they assert has thus far been denied them, and which assertion this report does not venture to deny. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

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The news of the ar apidly over the city a reviving all the deep i wa years before, at This excitement prev et she knew nothin the sorrowful intellig cerned; and she ance of the arrest jext day, which being ng forward, as usual,

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Fannie, upon first with a cry of passion When the turnkey h

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After a little cor

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